

A photograph of three children in traditional clothing standing by a small waterfall. The child on the left is a girl wearing a blue poncho and a dark skirt, holding a fish. The child in the middle is a boy wearing a blue poncho, a red scarf, and a black hat, holding a fish. The child on the right is a girl wearing a blue poncho, a red shirt, and a dark skirt, holding a fish. They are all smiling. In the background, there is a green hill and some trees.

CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS

12 Quarterly Report **October - December 2011**

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PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The Support Program for Boys, Girls, and Adolescents Disengaged and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is based on the continuation of the accomplishments reached since the beginning of the Program (USAID-OIM) in 2001. It is pertinent to mention that during the 2009-2011 period, the Program was extended until the month of November; Time that was needed to conclude and close the different activities of the Program in the territory, before the beginning of the new extension phase approved by the donor for the December 2011 – September 2014 period. December was the first month of implementation of the new extension phase, aimed at completing the institutional strengthening process through systematizing the impact of the implemented activities and the transference of Program achievements in terms of Assistance and Support to Disengaged CH&A and of Recruitment Prevention of CH&A by IAG, within the new legal framework, for a comprehensive implementation that contributes to the restitution of rights of CH&A.

The objective of this intervention is the Colombianization of Program achievements after ten years of accompanying the country in the assistance of disengaged CH&A and at risk of recruitment. The new name so establishes it: “Institutional Strengthening Program to Support Boys, Girls, and Adolescents Disengaged and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups”.

This report contains the results of the closing activities implemented between October and November, as well as the main achievements of the extension phase during the month of December.

Within the framework of the 2009 – 2011 phase, the Program has continued to support the implementation of the Specialized Assistance Program that the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) implements since 1999, aimed at strengthening public policies on childhood, and the policy on Children Disengaged from Illegal Armed Groups (IAG). During this quarter, the Program **assisted** 70 new beneficiaries. 77% (54) of the CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 17% (13) from the ELN, 2% (2) from the AUC, and 1% (1) from the BACRIM. Also, 69% (48) are boys and 31% (22) are girls. In terms of ethnicity, 13% (9) are Afro-Colombian, 13% (9) are indigenous and 74% (52) are mestizo.

During the last quarter of 2011, a total of 483 disengaged CH&A were assisted by the Specialized Program through its different modalities. The institutional modality covered 44% (210), while the family settings modality covered 55% (267 CH&A). 1% of disengaged CH&A (6 CH&A) are part of ICBF’s Protection Network.

Likewise, during this period 4 disengaged CH&A benefitted from and accessed employment opportunities; 85 disengaged CH&A received complementary training at SENA, certified training, and benefitted through the rural youth’s training strategy. The ICBF reported that 10 CH&A were reunited with their families and that 14 Family Meetings were carried out. It is worth highlighting the inclusion of the family meetings strategy in ICBF’s budget for 2012, acknowledging the need and

importance of continuing and funding these activities.

The end of 2011 allowed a comparative analysis between 2010 and 2011 regarding recruitment trends by IAGs, as well as the disengagement process. Among other findings, results show that although the two departments with higher recruitment rates continue to be Antioquia and Caqueta, the Department that leads the list for 2011 is Antioquia. Regarding main municipalities of recruitment of minors, 2011 results show that Planadas (Tolima) is the main municipality of recruitment of CH&A by IAG. When comparing these results with those of 2010, we can conclude that municipalities such as Puerto Asís, San José del Guaviare, Barbacoas, Puerto Guzmán and San Vicente del Caguán are areas with high recruitment rates for both years.

During this quarter, a total of **4.951 CH&A participated in recruitment prevention activities**. The main activities were focused on the Youth Clubs, the MVRO methodology, and on social investment initiatives at national level, and specifically in departments like Nariño, Guainía, Cauca, and Guaviare, among others.

Based on lessons learned and the experience of the 2009-2011 phase, the new approach on recruitment prevention of the 2.012-2.014 extension began during the month of December. To this respect, progress was made in the definition of intervention areas with the National Ombudsman and the Intersectoral Committee for Recruitment Prevention, to contribute to the design and implementation of public policies, aimed at guaranteeing rights, strengthening the exercise of rights and promoting protective environments.

In terms of **Colombianization**, work with the National Ombudsman reported significant progress. Among others, two consultancies were achieved aimed at strengthening and making the necessary adjustments within the institution so that it may guarantee the rights of CH&A and women, according to Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims' Law). Likewise, a joint analysis was carried out between USAID and IOM in the definition of the scope of the Knowledge Management Strategy, in order to move forward in the systematization of the experience, and to collect lessons learned and launch actions at national level regarding assistance and recruitment prevention.

Activities implemented during this reporting period allowed the closing of project initiatives of the 2009-2011 phase, and the definition of spaces, strategies and allies for the implementation of the 2.012-2.014 extension phase, aimed at completing the institutional strengthening process for Colombianization, meaning the systematization and transference of knowledge and management to the different entities in charge of leading the areas of assistance and recruitment prevention of CH&A by IAG.

1. Context

The fourth quarter of the year ended in the midst of various situations that marked community stability and development. Some population are immersed in an armed conflict that is increasingly complex and layered where multiple causes and economic, political and geostrategic interests articulate with cultural and symbolic scenarios to try to justify violence as a means to solve power and domination struggles. Likewise, the tone for this quarter was set by the elections for mayors and governors, as well as the severe winter weather, which although not as severe as the one suffered during the end of 2010, was hard enough to generate thousands of new and recurring victims.

According to the **Human Rights Watch Annual World Report**², all illegal armed groups (IAG) continued to sow violence in Colombia in 2011. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), for example, continued murdering, threatening, and displacing people, and the Emerging Criminal Gangs (BACRIM) committed widespread human rights violations. Consequently, thousands of civilians were once again displaced by violence, while human rights advocates, journalists, and community, union, indigenous and Afro-Colombia leaders were target of attacks and threats of various kinds.

Likewise, the Third National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Report, was published this quarter. The National Committee for Reparation and Reconciliation (CNRR) revealed that the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN) are present in over 400 towns, while the BACRIM are present in 300 municipalities of the country³. According to the report, the FARC are present in 166 municipalities, the ELN in 117, the Rastrojos in 166, the Urabeños in 176 and the Black Eagles in 84 municipalities. The red alert points are the **Llanos Orientales, Chocó, Nariño (Coastal and mountainous area), the Department of Urabá, South of the Department of Córdoba, in Bajo Cauca of Antioquia and in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander.**

Within the framework of the armed conflict, the situation of boys, girls and adolescents (CH&A) in the country is alarming. The increase in the number of gangs in the cities, the growth of the micro-trafficking networks in neighborhoods and inside educational institutions, and the increase in child prostitution, domestic violence and school desertion are part of the list of threats to the wellbeing of children and adolescents, in times when the country reports a wave of violence against children. In this sense, the NGO War Child denounced that new child recruitment strategies are being used by IAG in Colombia, using children to recruit other children.

As a response from the National Government to these situations and specifically to the scourge of child recruitment by IAG, in the month of October, the Ministry of Defense travelled to the so-called “cradle” of the FARC in the mountains of the Department of Tolima for the culmination of the first phase of the child recruitment prevention campaign. The strategy allowed the training on recruitment prevention of 17.000 CHA&Y from eight municipalities of Tolima, and to launch the second phase of this campaign, aimed at training CHA&Y in areas of the country most affected by the presence of IAG,

²Article “Colombia Continues Suffering the Violence of Armed Groups”. Vanguardia Liberal <http://www.vanguardia.com/historico/89848-colombia-sigue-padeciendo-violencia-de-grupos-armados>

³<http://www.caracol.com.co/noticias/actualidad/cerca-de-700-municipios-tienen-presencia-de-grupos-ilegales-cnrr/20111216/nota/1593273.aspx>

to strengthen values such as reconciliation and family union.

Likewise, the Attorney General's Office made an urgent call to take into account the principle of the best interest of the child when bringing the BACRIM to justice, in order to punish recruitment and reestablish the rights of children subject to war. In this sense, the Delegate Attorney for Childhood and Adolescence urged entities and authorities to timely meet the obligations acquired in the CONPES 3673 of 2010 (document prepared by the National Council on Social and Economic Policy), adopted to prevent recruitment and illegal use of CH&A. It seeks for CH&A to be treated as victims and not be subject to further victimization by public servants, particularly those who have the legal obligation to protect and defend their rights.

Aside from the confrontations between illegal actors and the public force, violence is not less critical at other levels when considering situations like the kidnapping of children, begging, child labor, abuse and homicides. During this quarter, Colombia was shaken by the kidnapping of a four-year-old girl, Nora Valentina Muñoz, daughter of the Major of Fortul, Arauca, who returned to her home after being held captive for 19 days. This situation moved the country and the whole world, and several public acts and expressions of rejection towards kidnapping took place, reminding us that every individual has a right to life, freedom and security.

During this quarter, two important events marked the history of the country. The first is the so-called **Operation Odysseus**, carried out on November 4, 2011 by the Military Forces of Colombia, together with the National Police, against the FARC. The operation was planned for over a year and the result was the death of the top leader of the FARC, Alfonso Cano, the capture of "El Indio Efraín" and the death of "El Zorro", members of the security circles of the guerrilla leader. The second event was the voluntary submission to justice of dozens of members of the Popular Anticommunist Revolutionary Army of Colombia (ERPAC). Several columns of public opinion published this period state that these two events may have a demoralizing effect in the guerrilla ranks, to the point that desertion may increase in these groups.

Another key event took place in December and was related to the eight-year sentence imposed to Freddy Rendón Herrera, a.k.a. "El Alemán", former commander of the Elmer Cárdenas Block of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, for his role in the recruitment of 309 children between 1997 and 2002 in the Departments of Choco and Antioquia. Part of the list of recruited minors was put together with the help of the former paramilitary leader, who provided the names of 150 youth who were returned to their families in 2005, in a ceremony held in a Workshop named "Social Re-Constructors – Youth Promoters of Peace" in Necocli, Antioquia.

In this context, President Juan Manuel Santos signed the decrees that regulate the Victims' Law and the Restitution of Lands Law, which will be implemented as of January 2012. These regulations define implementation mechanisms and processes, to support the reparation and reconciliation efforts that will last approximately ten years. These regulations outline three components: **(1)** Definition of the administrative compensation amounts; **(2)** Conformation of the victims' participation boards, and **(3)** Creation of the Victims' Registration System. Specifically regarding the issues of childhood and adolescence, it was determined to include this population group in the Registration System and

⁴<http://www.eltiempo.com/elecciones-2011/reparticion-partidos-y-movimientos-politicos-gobernaciones.html>

components were added to include measures that go from symbolic reparation to processes that involve free education or community reparation for CH&A and their families.

The country also went through the electoral process for governors, mayors, and councilors that took place in the month of October. The process ended without any incidents, and the severe weather conditions were largely responsible for the inconveniences suffered in some populations. The results showed that the Liberal Party won the elections with 619.784 votes for mayors, followed by the Radical Change Party with 301.728 registered votes. In terms of governors, the winner was the “Movimiento Significativo de Ciudadanos” Party with 2.666.532 national votes, followed by the Liberal Party with 1.076.922 registered votes⁴.

Other important events that occurred this quarter at national level include: i) The United States Government approved the Free Trade Agreement with Colombia; ii) Agreements for Prosperity reached number 50 with 1.932 commitments acquired by the Government of Juan Manuel Santos for areas such as infrastructure, housing, education, health, mining, environment, tourism, sports and agriculture, among others; iii) The FARC murdered four military men kidnapped in the municipality of Curillo, Department of Caquetá, and iv) In different cities of the country, hundreds of Colombians marched for peace and for the freedom of those kidnapped by IAG.

2. Results during the quarter

The indicators in the results chart correspond to those defined with USAID, as part of the Monitoring Plan for the December 2011-September 2014 extension phase. However, beneficiaries assisted during the last quarter of 2011 are included in the new format, in order to make the transition between the closing of phase 2009-2011 and the new extension.

Chart No. 1. Assistance offered through the Program⁵

Indicator	Goal	This quarter (October- December 2011)	Accumulated (October- December 2011)	Comments
Disengaged boys, girls, and adolescents assisted by ICBF's Specialized Program.	900	70	70	The Program assisted 70 new disengaged CH&A. 77% (54) of the CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 17% (13) from the ELN, 2% (2) from the AUC and 1% (1) from the BACRIM. 69% (48) are boys, and 31% (22) are girls. In terms of ethnicity, 13% (9) are Afro-Colombian, 13% (9) are indigenous, and 74% (52) are mestizo. Between 2001 and December 2011, USAID/IOM together with ICBF, have

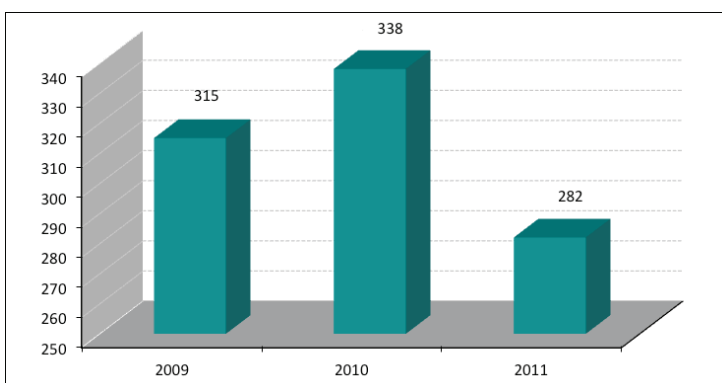
				supported a total of 5.014 disengaged CH&A. Since 1.999 the ICBF has supported 4.811 CH&A, through its Specialized Assistance Program. The difference of 203 CH&A, corresponds to a number of indigenous CH&A, who where accompanied by the USAID/IOM Program and where assisted directly by their communities. These indigenous CH&A did not enter the ICBF's Program.
Disengaged boys, girls, and adolescents assisted by ICBF's Specialized Program participating in vocational and employment training processes.	900	85	85	<p>Out of the 483 disengaged CH&A that are currently being assisted in the Specialized ICBF Program, during the quarter 72 disengaged CH&A received complementary training from SENA. 12 CH&A received certified training and 1 CH&A benefitted through the training strategy for rural youth.</p> <p>Between 2001 and December 2011, USAID/IOM have supported a total number of 10.536 disengaged CH&A and at risk of recruitment, with vocational and labor training.</p>
Disengaged boys, girls, and adolescents assisted by ICBF's Specialized Program, participating in symbolic Reparation exercises.	900	0	0	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. Activities will initiate next period.
Disengaged boys, girls, and adolescents assisted by ICBF's Specialized Program, participating in activities to strengthen family ties.	900	0	0	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. Activities will initiate next period.

Boys, girls and adolescents participating in recruitment prevention activities.	20.000	4.951	4.951	<p>A total of 4.951 CHA&Y participated in recruitment prevention activities. The main activities were focused on the Youth Clubs, the MVRO methodology and on social investment initiatives. See Attachment No.1</p> <p>Between 2001 and December 2011, 244.375 CH&A have participated in recruitment prevention activities.</p>
Public Officials, NGOs and civil society representatives participating in recruitment prevention activities.	9.000	334	334	<p>334 teachers, civil servants and community members, benefitted from recruitment prevention activities. See Attachment No. 1.</p> <p>Between 2001 and December 2011, 25.539 teachers and public servants benefitted from recruitment prevention activities.</p>
Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps implemented and transferred in targeted municipalities.	45	0	0	<p>During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. Activities will initiate next period.</p> <p>Between 2009 and December 2011, 47 MVRO were implemented in different communities nationwide.</p>
Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps implemented and transferred in targeted municipalities, with differential approach.	15	0	0	<p>During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. Activities will initiate next period.</p>
Public sector entities strengthened in recruitment prevention and in the implementation of the Victims' Law.	5	1	1	<p>During the quarter two consultancies were achieved aimed at strengthening and making the necessary adjustments within the National Ombudsman so that it may guarantee the rights of CH&A and women, according to Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims' Law).</p>
Analysis documents on recruitment of boys, girls and adolescents.	41	0	0	<p>During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. Activities will initiate next period.</p>

3. Trends and Characterization of Program Beneficiaries 6

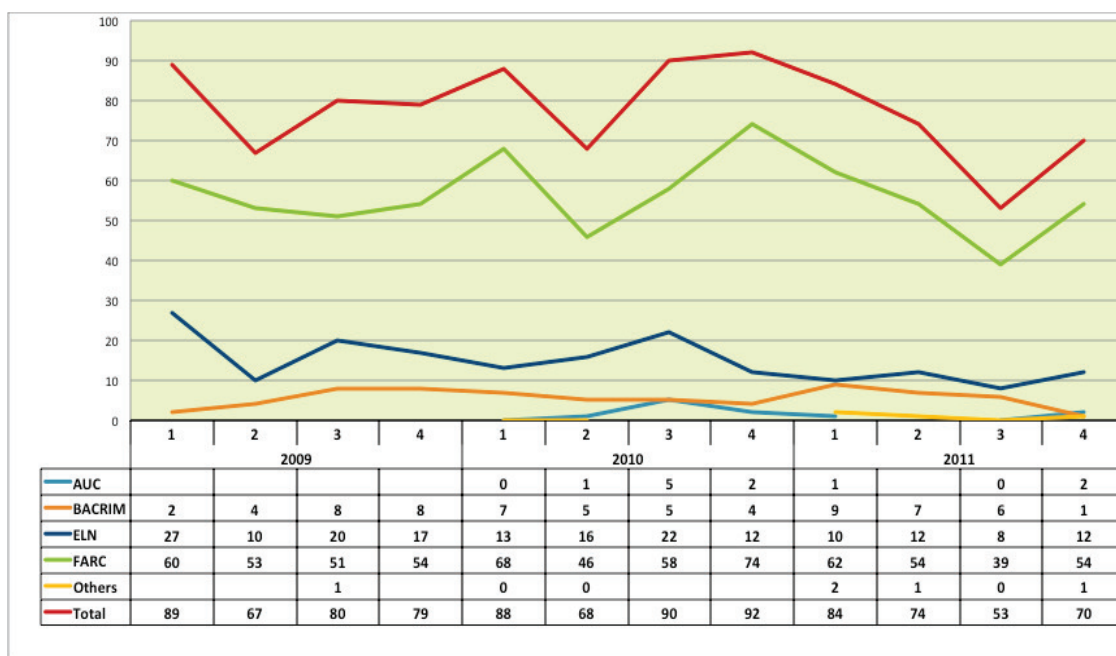
Between October and December 2011, a total of 70 boys, girls and adolescents (CH&A) entered the Assistance Program for Disengaged Children. Since 1999, the Program has assisted a total of 4.811 CH&A through this initiative.

Graph No. 1: Comparison between Program entries between 2009, 2010 and 2011



In 2011, only 282 CH&A entered the ICBF's Specialized Program. In this sense, a change in the trend was registered, as well as a considerable decrease of 17% versus the entries registered for the last two years, given that in 2010, the total number of entries was 338 and in 2009, 315 entries were registered.

Graph No. 2 Program Beneficiaries Vs. Illegal Armed Group of Origin (2009-2011)

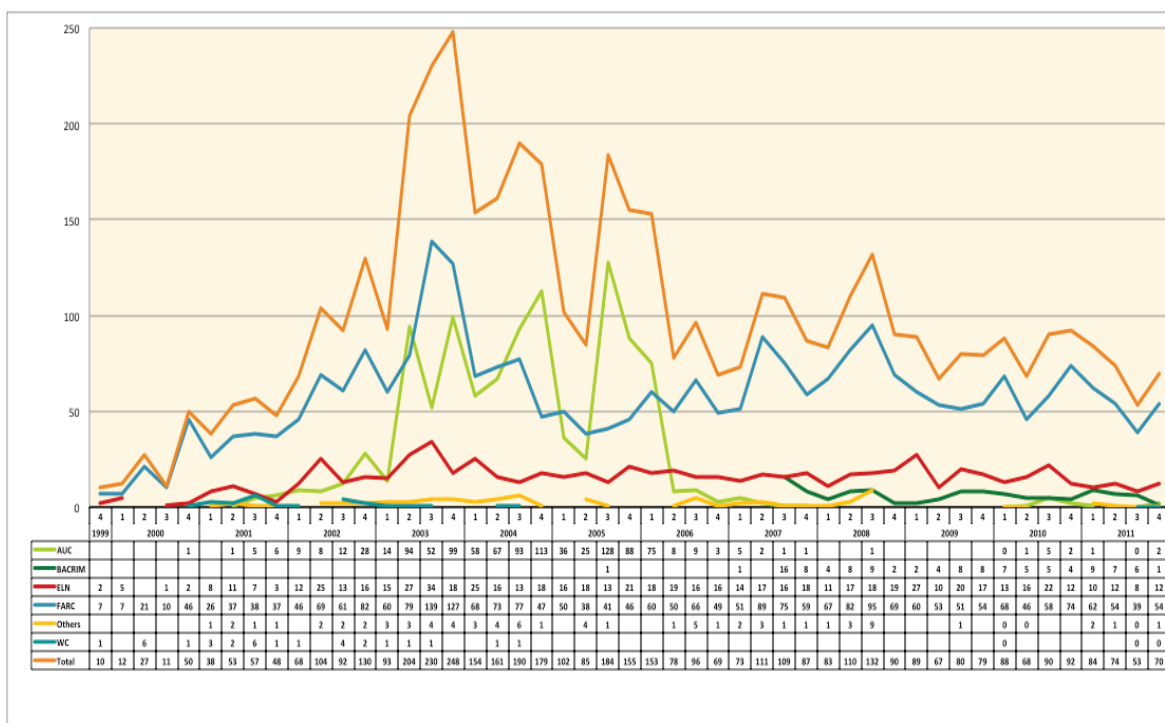


In an analysis of the 2009-2011 period, Graph No. 2 relates the number of entries in the Program vs. the Illegal armed group. As shown in the first graph, this image confirms that the number of entries decreased the last year. However, it is also evident that during the first trimesters of each of the three years, there was an increase in the number of entries, which were over eighty (89, 88 and 84

respectively), while with the second trimester of each year the trend is inverted, meaning a progressive decrease in the number of entries (67, 68, 74 respectively). On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that the quarter that showed less entries for the last three years was the third quarter of 2011 with only 53 entries.

Regarding Illegal Armed Groups, the graph shows that during each quarter, an average of 56 CH&A disengaged from the FARC. This confirms that the FARC are still the main IAG of origin of the CH&A that enter the Program. Regarding the ELN, the number of CH&A disengaged from this IAG has been slowly decreasing since 2009. As the graph shows, 27 entries of CH&A proceeding from the ELN were registered for the beginning of 2009, while for 2011, none of the quarters report more than 12 CH&A disengaged from that IAG. On the other hand, the number of CH&A disengaged from the BACRIM, has been constant during the period of analysis; an average of 5 boys and girls disengage from the BACRIM each quarter. As an additional aspect for analysis, the graph highlights the entry of CH&A disengaged from the AUC since the second quarter of 2010. Although the number of entries is very low, CH&A disengaged from this IAG are still entering the Assistance Program of the ICBF.

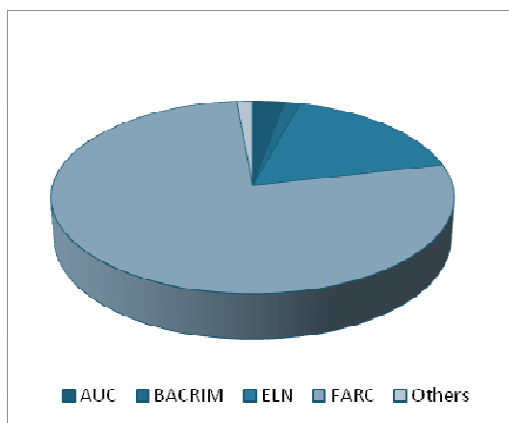
Graph No. 3. Program Beneficiaries Vs Illegal Armed Group of Origin (1999-2011)



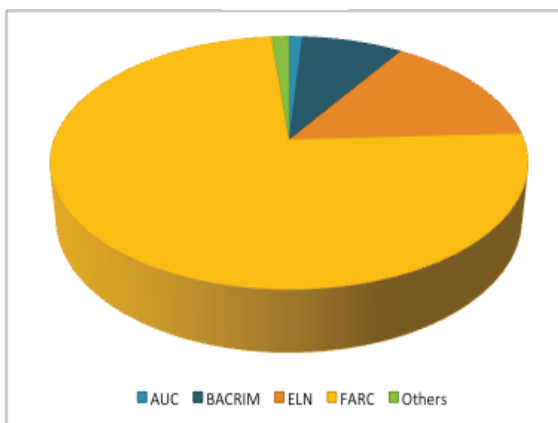
According to Graph No. 3, as of 2009, entries in the Assistance Program have decreased in comparison with the entries of previous years, especially when compared with the entries of 2003 and 2005.

Graph No. 4. Illegal Armed Group of Origin

A. Q4-2011

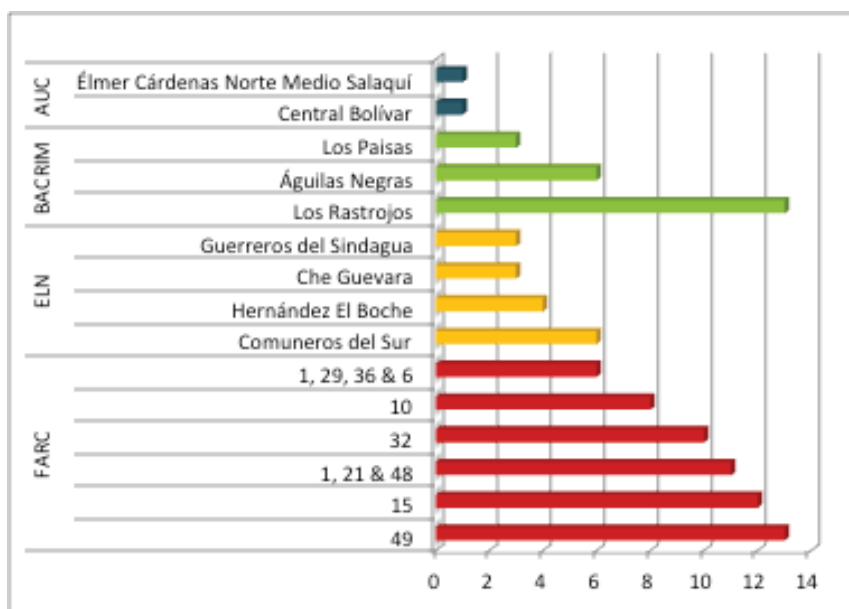


B. 2011



In the last quarter of 2011, 77% of CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 17% from ELN, 2% from AUC and 1% from the BACRIM. This information coincides with the information added for 2011, which is evident in Graph 4B, showing that 74% of the CH&A that entered the Program disengaged from the FARC, 15% from the ELN, and 8% from the BACRIM.

Graph No. 5. Main IAG fronts, units and groups of disengagement of CH&A entering the Program during 2011



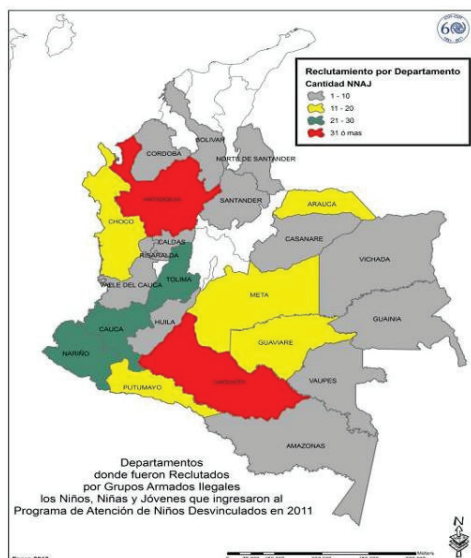
Regarding fronts of disengagement for 2011, it is observed how in previous quarterly analyses, the number of fronts is high and the information disperse. During 2011, for the 209 CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 68 different fronts of origin were registered. In spite of this, we were able to identify the fronts that register higher number of disengagements, as shown in Graph No. 5. In the case of the FARC, Front 49 (which operates in the Department of Caquetá) shows greater number of disengagements and from where 13 CH&A that entered the Program in 2011 disengaged. The Rastrojos (BACRIM) also reports 13 disengagements for the same period. Finally, for ELN, the main front of disengagement was Comuneros del Sur, which operates in Nariño.

A. Recruitment Characterization

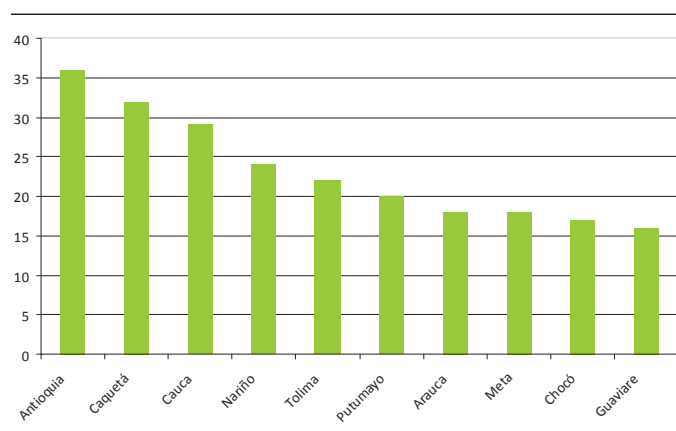
Although the departments that report greater number of cases of recruitment of minors continue to be the same as in 2010: Antioquia and Caquetá; in 2011, the department that leads the ranking is Antioquia. The rest of the Top Ten present some changes regarding the ranking of departments with higher child recruitment rates. During this year, recruitment of minors concentrated in three departments: Tolima, Cauca and Nariño, which is also the area where the Human Rights Observatory of the Presidency of the Republic shows high confrontation levels for 2011.

Although the Department of Putumayo continues to appear in the Top Ten, it descended from the third place in 2010 to the sixth place in 2011. Other departments that show considerable decrease in terms of recruitment of CH&A are Chocó, in sixth place for 2010 and in ninth for 2011 with 17 recruitments; and the Department of Meta, descending from the fifth to the eighth place.

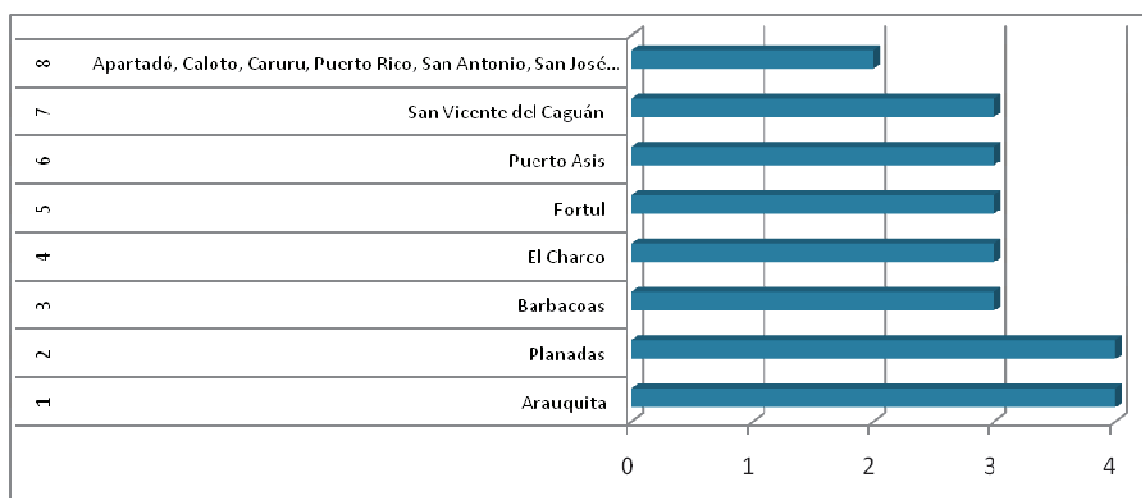
Map 1: Recruitment by Department 2011



Graph No. 6. Departments were Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs –Top 10

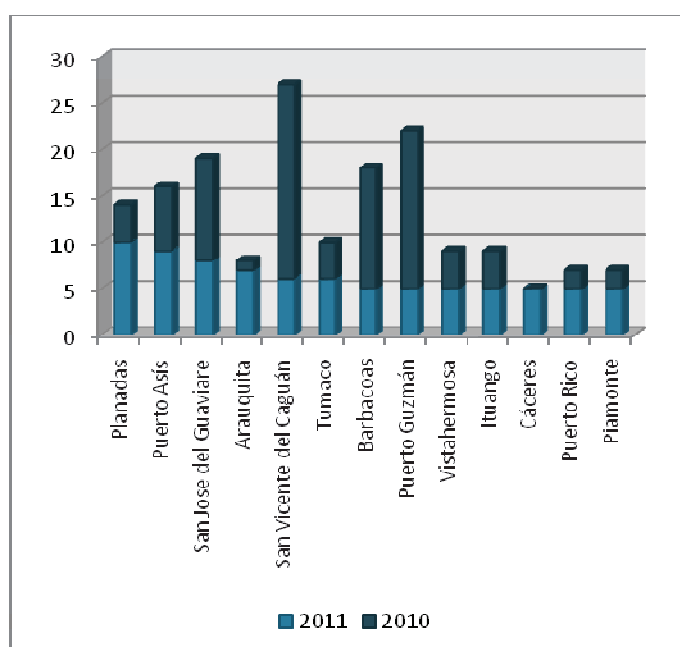


Graph No. 7. Main Municipalities where Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs -4Q 2011



Although information on recruitment at municipal level for this quarter is sparse, Graph No. 7 shows that the municipalities with higher recruitment rates (based on the information provided by the CH&A that entered the Program this last quarter of the year) are: Arauquita (Arauca), Planadas (Tolima), Barbacoas and El Charco (Nariño). Additionally, the areas of: Apartadó (Antioquia), Caloto (Cauca), Caruru (Vaupes), Puerto Rico (Caquetá), San Antonio (Tolima), San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) and Solano (Caquetá) reported at least two cases of recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

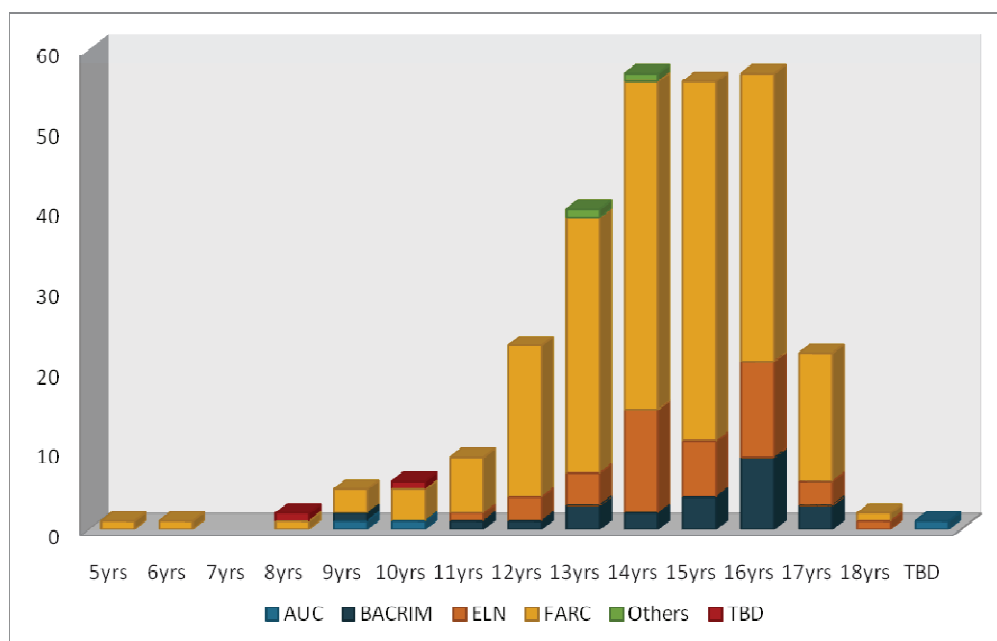
Graph No. 8. Main Municipalities of recruitment of CH&A by IAGs (2010 vs.2011)



Regarding the main municipalities of recruitment of minors for 2011, Planadas (Tolima) is the main municipality of recruitment for the CH&A that entered the Program this year, followed by Puerto Asís (Putumayo), and San José del Guaviare (Guaviare). When comparing these results with those of 2010, it can be determined that municipalities such as Puerto Asís, San José del Guaviare, Barbacoas, Puerto Guzmán and San Vicente del Caguán are areas with high recruitment rates for both years. However, for 2011, Arauquita, Tumaco and Planadas showed an increase in the number of recruitment cases. When matching Departments vs. municipalities with higher recruitment rates, there is

no total match. As shown in Graph 8, the municipalities with higher recruitment rates are Tolima (Planadas), Putumayo (Puerto Asís), Guaviare (San José del Guaviare); while the Departments in the same category are: Antioquia, Caquetá and Cauca. This information may be relevant when making decisions on recruitment prevention activities at regional and local level.

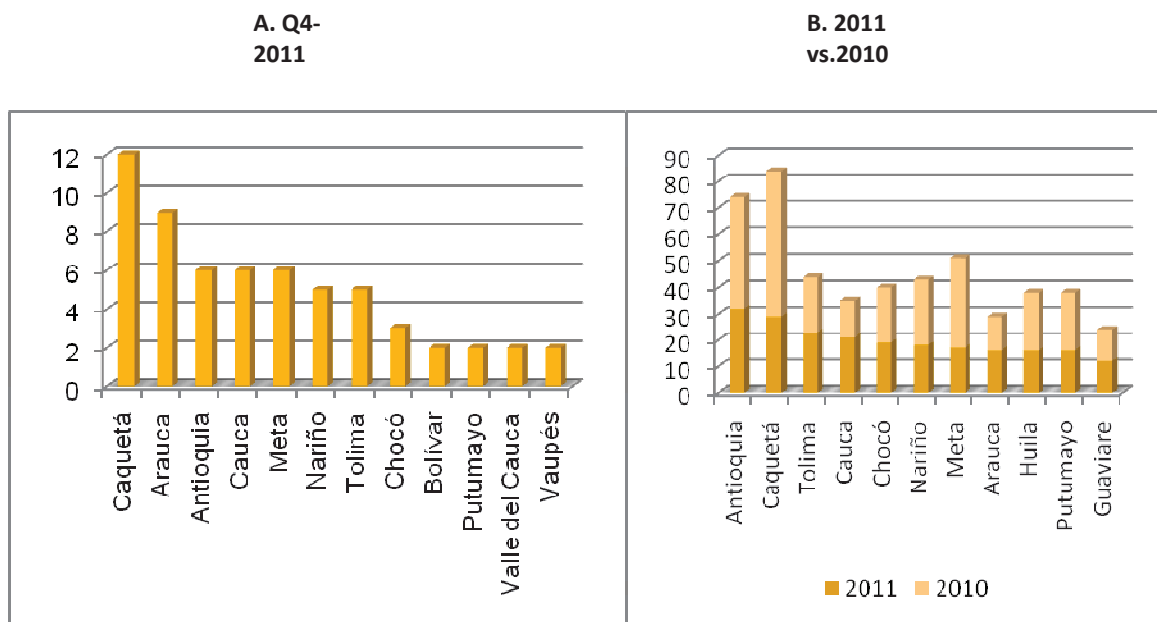
Graph No. 9. Age in which CH&A were recruited by IAGs (Based in the information provided by the CH&A who joined the Program during 2011)



Based on the information provided by the CH&A that entered the Program in 2011, the age of recruitment varies according to each IAG. An analysis of the data regarding the age of recruitment by IAG of the CH&A that entered the Program shows that 22% of the CH&A were recruited by the FARC when they were 15. In the case of ELN, they recruited 29% of the CH&A when they were 14 years of age, while 38% of the CH&A that disengaged from the BACRIM were recruited when they were 16 years old. Therefore, and although FARC is known for recruiting children as young as 5 years of age, this information leads us to conclude that their recruitment strategy seems to focus on adolescents between 14 and 15 years of age, while the ELN seems to focus on those between 14 and 16 years of age, and the BACRIM tends to recruit older youth, between 15 and 16 years of age.

B. Disengagement Characterization

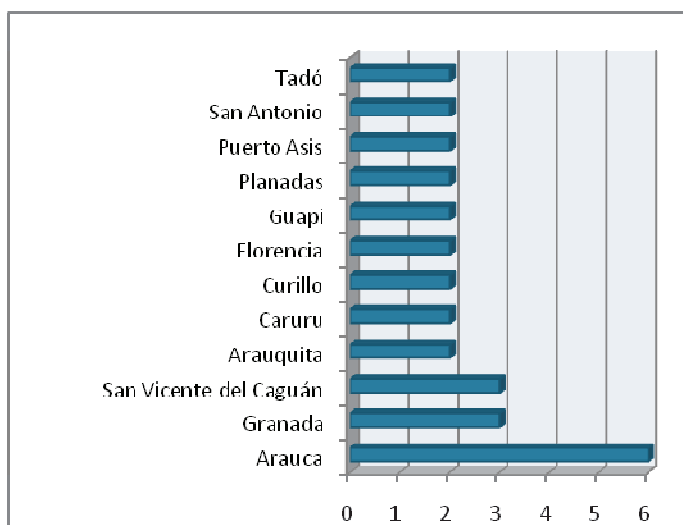
Graph No 10. Departments where Children and Youth left IAGs –Top 10



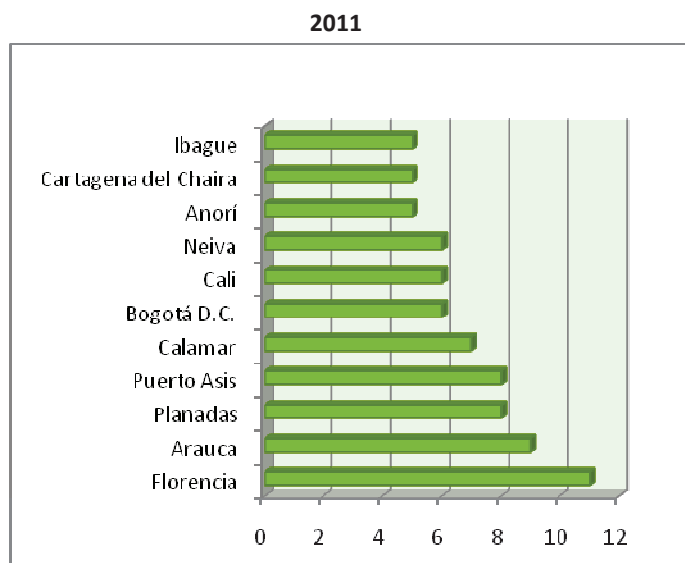
According to Graph No. 10A, Caquetá and Arauca are the main Departments of disengagement of CH&A that entered the Program during the last quarter of the year. Graph 10B compares 2010 and 2011 data and shows that the number of CH&A that disengaged from the Departments of Caquetá and Meta in 2011 is lower than that of 2010. Only Nariño and Arauca showed an increase in disengagements compared to last year.

Graph No. 11. Main Municipalities of Disengagement of Children and Youth from IAGs

Q4-2011

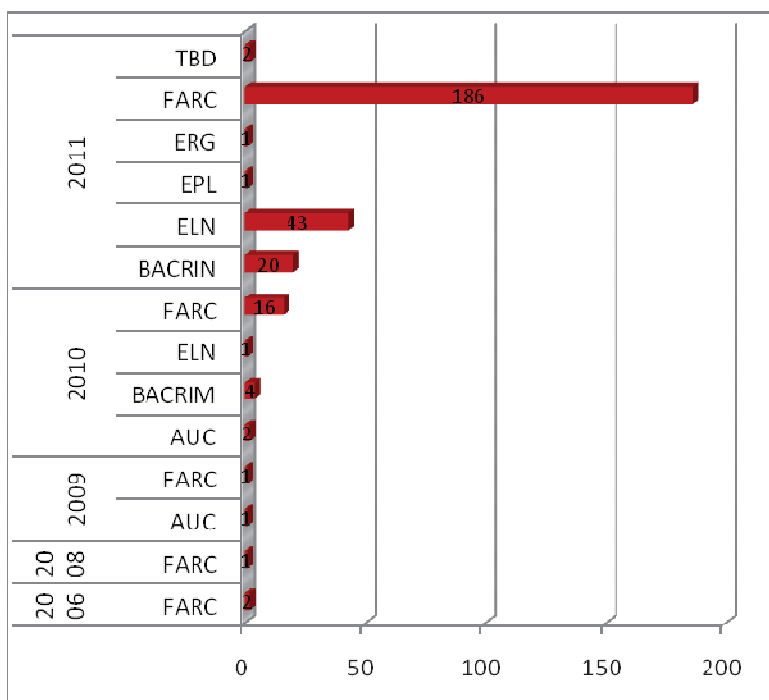


The CH&A that entered the Program during the last quarter of 2011 disengaged from IAG in 52 municipalities of the country. Although there is no focalized geographical location for disengagement, 31% of these CH&A disengaged in areas located South and East of the country, especially in the municipalities of: Arauca, Granada, San Vicente del Caguán, Caruru, Arauquita, Florencia, Puerto Asís and Curillo. Based on this data, it is evident that San Vicente del Caguán, Puerto Asís and Planadas were municipalities with high recruitment and disengagement rates for 2011.



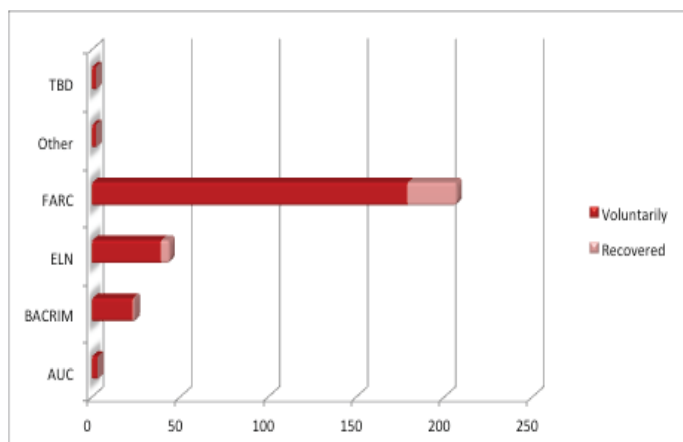
Florencia, in the Department of Caquetá, continues to be the main municipality of disengagement of CH&A. For 2011 (as for 2010), Arauca (Arauca), Planadas (Tolima) and Puerto Asís (Putumayo) are part of the list of municipalities that show high disengagement rates. Neiva is still part of that list, while Bogota, Cali and Ibague appear among the 10 municipalities with higher number of disengagements from IAG for 2011.

Graph No. 12.Date of Disengagement



Out of the 282 CH&A that entered the Program in 2011, 89% disengaged from the IAG in 2011, 8% in 2010, 1% in 2009, 0.4% in 2008 and 1% in 2006. It is worth mentioning that the two adolescents that disengaged from the AUC in 2010 entered the Program during 2011. Likewise, three CH&A disengaged from the FARC in 2006 and 2008 and just entered the ICBF/USAID Program in 2011. It is worth noting that although the project *“Searching Nemo”* ended on 2010, the methodology and strategies developed on active search of disengaged CH&A from AUC, are still having impact.

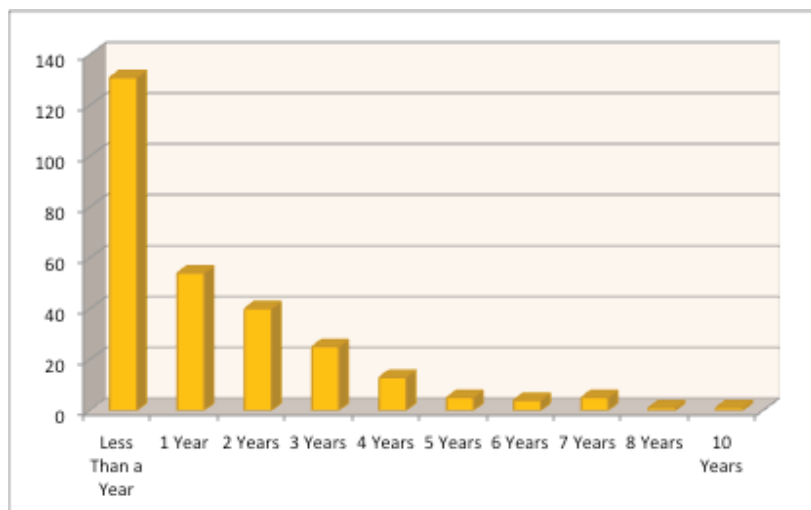
Graph No. 13. Form of Disengagement from IAG



Graph No. 13 shows the trend clearly with regards to most of the CH&A entering the Program disengaging voluntarily from the IAG. However, in reference to the CH&A that disengage from the FARC, the number of boys and girls recovered as a result of the actions of the Colombian Army is higher.

Graph No. 14. Time spent by CH&A in the IAG

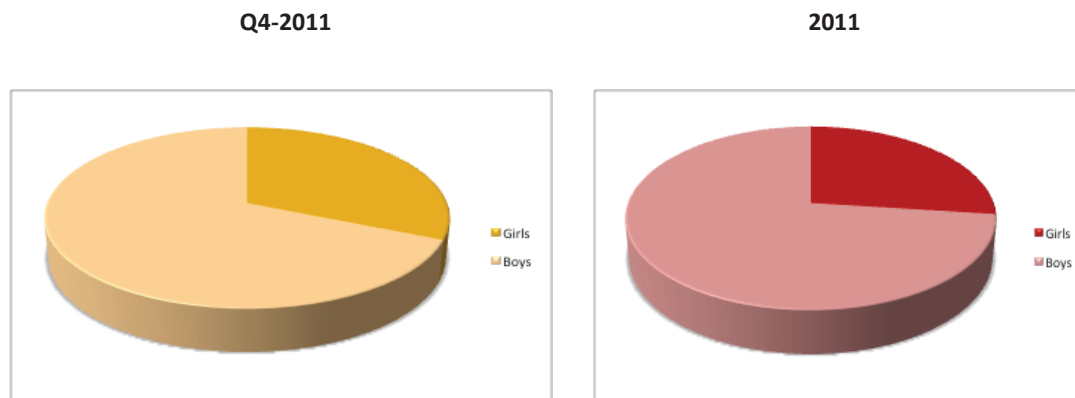
2011



46% of the CH&A that entered the Program in 2011 remained in the IAG for less than a year and 19% remained for a year. On the other hand, two cases were identified in which the CH&A remained in the IAG for 8 and 10 years.

C. Program Gender Composition

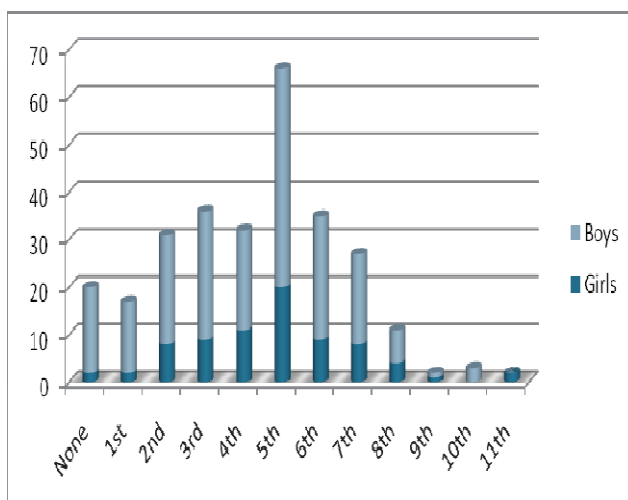
Graph No. 15. Comparison between the Number of Girls and Boys that entered the Program



During the last quarter of the year, an increase is noted in the number of girls entering the Program, given that 31% of the entries correspond to girls and 69% to boys. Considering that the participation of girls in the Program during 2011 was 27%, it is concluded that a higher number of girls was received in the ICBF Program during the last quarter of the year. However, when comparing with the 2010 data, the participation of girls in the Program decreased from a 34% (2010) to 27% (2011).

D. Characterization of CH&A that entered the Program

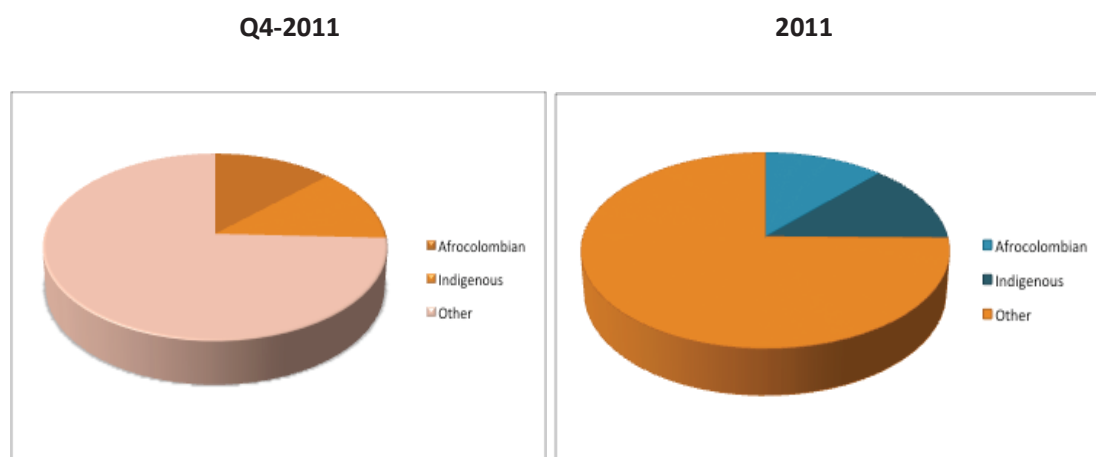
Graph No. 16 Level of Education of CH&A that entered the Program by Gender (2011)



The information gathered shows high rates of illiteracy, especially among the children that entered the Program in 2011, given that 18 of them have not had the chance to receive any schooling at all. In a more general analysis, girls show higher levels of education than boys. Even in 2011, there was the case of a girl that studied 11th grade. In addition, Graph No. 16 shows that that most of the boys and girls recruited by IAGs have some level of primary education.

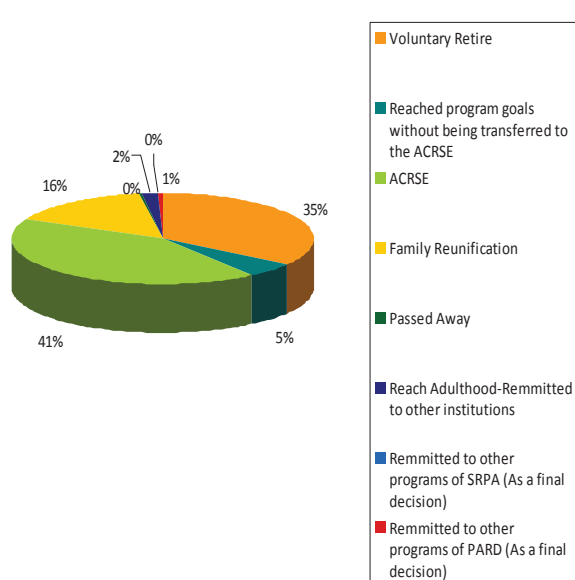
E. Program Ethnic Composition

Graph No. 17 Ethnic composition of the CH&A that entered the Program



Although participation of ethnic groups continues to be very low (under 15%), there is a change in the trend due to the increase in the percentage of indigenous CH&A that entered the Program in 2011, which was 13%, surpassing the 12% of 2010. Regarding Afro-Colombian participation, it decreased from 14% in 2010 to 13% in 2011.

Graph No. 18 Reasons of CH&A for Exiting the Program (2011)
Percentage per Reason



Graph No. 18 shows that for 2011, most of the CH&A that exited the Program did so because they were referred to the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) (41% of the cases). The second reason for leaving the Program, according to this year's records, is voluntary retires (35%). However, when comparing 2010 vs. 2011, it is evident that the percentage of voluntary exits is the same for both periods. The third reason for leaving the Program is family reunification (16%), when compared to the 12% of 2010 there was a considerable increase in family reunifications in 2011. During this year, the death of one adolescent was registered, while in 2010 three of these cases were reported.

4. Activities - Assistance Component

The Consolidation Program to support disengaged CH&A and prevent recruitment by IAG for the 2009-2011 period, was extended until the month of November. This additional time was needed for the completion and closing of the different activities carried out by the project at national level, prior to the extension approved by the Donor for the December 2011- September 2014 period.

December was the first month of implementation of the new extension phase. The main objective is to complete the Institutional Strengthening process through the systematization of the impact achieved by the activities carried out by the Program and the transference of these achievements in terms of Assistance and Support to ex-combatant children and Recruitment Prevention of CH&A by IAG, within the new legal framework, for a comprehensive implementation to achieve restitution of rights for CH&A.

This intervention phase is focused on the “Colombianization” of the goals achieved throughout ten years of accompanying the country in the assistance of CH&A disengaged from or at risk of recruitment by IAG. The new Program name so establishes it: “Institutional Strengthening Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Children and Youth at risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups”.

The following report contains main achievements of the extension phase during the month of December as well as the results of the closing activities carried out in October and November.

4.1 2012 – 2014 EXTENSION PHASE

For this extension phase, it is necessary to finish consolidating the direct assistance provided to disengage CH&A for the reestablishment of their rights with emphasis on education, technical training, family, reparation and differential assistance. To this respect, the transference process of some models, strategies and methodologies designed within the framework of the USAID/IOM Program will be completed, thus strengthening the capacity of the State and civil society to guarantee assistance to disengaged CH&A, the reestablishment of rights and social and economic reintegration to society.

The extension will improve and guarantee appropriation by the technical teams of the ICBF of the following strategies: (1) strengthening family ties; (2) Reinforcing the differential approach in the Assistance Program; (3) Strengthening long-term social and economic reintegration services; (4) Supporting the implementation of the new Colombian legal framework – Victims’ Law.

During the month of December, no progress was reported for this component.

4.1 CLOSING OF PHASE 2009 – 2011

The Consolidation Program to support disengaged CH&A and prevent the recruitment by IAG, implemented three strategies:

- **Direct Assistance to Disengaged CH&A:** The assistance activities are aimed at **reestablishing** the rights of CH&A working with each of the beneficiaries in areas such as education, family

reintegration, health, psychosocial assistance, labor training, income generation and cultural and community development, in order to achieve effective social reintegration and promote the elaboration of their own life project.

- **Recruitment Prevention in 150 prioritized municipalities:** Activities for this component focus on preventing the violation of the rights of the child and the recruitment of CH&A by IAG; and are aimed at identifying risk and vulnerability factors for recruitment in order to mitigate them and generate development opportunities.
- **Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization:** Actions are focused on the transference and sustainability of the assistance and prevention models for disengaged CH&A and at risk of recruitment.

To ensure implementation of the three (3) strategies during the first quarter, ICBF and IOM implemented the following activities:

1. JOINT PLAN

The 2011 Joint Plan between IOM-ICBF was completed this quarter and a positive end result is reported regarding the activities implemented within the framework of ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program, especially concerning the implementation of the instrument to detect sexual abuse in disengaged CH&A. This instrument has allowed the characterization and identification of the magnitude of the phenomenon in order to provide specialized assistance to CH&A victims of sexual crimes.

Likewise, it is important to highlight that the Family Meetings strategy was transferred and included in ICBF's budget, as was the differential ethnic approach in the assistance of CH&A disengaged from IAG.

1.1 Symbolic Reparation

At the end of the agreement jointly implemented with the Social Foundation, three major outputs may be highlighted in terms of reparation of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG, which are to be presented to the Colombian Government through IOM with USAID resources.

Consequently, a document with **Recommendations** to the entities in charge of reparation was presented, namely, Special Administrative Unit for the Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation of Victims and the Special Administrative Unit for Dispossessed Lands, with differential approach concerning boys and girls.

Likewise, a series of specific recommendations were issued to the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare – ICBF- for the comprehensive reparation of boys and girls disengaged from IAG and a proposal was suggested for the Institute's Work Plan, according to the timeframe established by the National Government for the regulation of the Victims' Law.

The second product is, Guidelines to promote the construction of meaning around comprehensive reparation of CH&A victims of illicit recruitment. This guide is based on the concept that the processes of assistance and reestablishment of rights for CH&A are interrelated to the adequate implementation of comprehensive reparation measures.

These processes show the way for reparation to fulfill its purpose and comprehensiveness, and serve as a starting point for the construction of reconciliation processes. This text was conceived as a tool for technical advocacy teams of the ICBF and implementers of ICBF's Specialized Program involved in the assistance and reestablishment of rights of disengaged CH&A, to support the construction of meaning regarding reparation, so that it does not just remain as an economic indemnification exercise.

Lastly, the document, **Outcomes from the workshops with implementers and technical teams, and with CH&A disengaged from the Colombian armed conflict**, was elaborated (See Attachment No. 2). This document describes the results obtained in the workshops implemented by Social Foundation within the framework of the project **"Strengthening the Specialized Assistance Program in order to achieve comprehensive reparation of disengaged CH&A and move forward in a reconciliation process"**. These workshops were held in the cities of Cali, Manizales, Medellín, Armenia, Villavicencio, Bucaramanga, Armenia, Santander de Quilichao, Recetor and Yopal⁷, between the months of August and September 2011, benefiting 180 disengaged CH&A, and were addressed to three groups that are essential for the implementation of the Victims' Law: **(1)** Professionals (implementers and technical teams) that work in the assistance of victimized CH&A; **(2)** Boys, girls, adolescents and youth victims of the armed conflict, mainly those disengaged from illegal armed groups, and **(3)** Institutions of the National Family Welfare System (SNBF in Spanish).

1.2 Assistance to CH&A Victims of Sexual Abuse within the Framework of the Armed Conflict

During this period, the Research Project named **"Victims of Sexual Abuse within the Context of the Armed Conflict: An Approach to the Phenomenon"**, aimed mainly at identifying the characteristics of the experience of sexual abuse in CH&A disengaged from the armed conflict and associated factors. To date, the *Characterization and Associated Factors Questionnaire* is ready, including 110 items and having been approved by Judges of the Republic.

In late October, the Research Project and the Characterization and Associated Factors Questionnaire were shared through a video-conference attended by the psychosocial teams working with disengaged CH&A in the modalities of Specialized Assistance Center (CAE), Hogar Tutor, Hogar Gestor, and Transit Home in the regions of Antioquia, Arauca, Bogotá, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Santander, Tolima and Valle.

In November, the Characterization and Associated Factors Questionnaire was used with all disengaged CH&A in ICBF's Specialized Assistance program and the data base generation, data entering, and information analysis process began.

Based on the previous implementation of the instrument in 2010 and on the systematization of the interviews carried out with disengaged CH&A, in December, the We Believe in You Association elaborated and presented the **Assistance Protocol** (See Attachment No. 3). The objective of the Protocol is to implement a comprehensive assistance model at national level for disengaged CH&A victims of sexual violence that enables them to overcome the traumatic event and reintegrate into society, improving their quality of life, their personal relationships and social acceptance. This Assistance Protocol will receive feedback from the implementation of the Characterization and Associated Factors Questionnaire.

This Assistance tool includes the following phases: **(I)** Greeting and Evaluation with instruments and Initial Interview; **(II)** Intervention for Cases of Sexual Violence and **(III)** Follow up. Each phase includes **Complexity Levels (I, II, III, IV)**, in which the Interdisciplinary team is described, the Level of Assistance and Objectives.

Likewise, it includes 22 guidelines, as follows: Depression, Obsessive Compulsive Behavior, Anger Management, Negativity/ Defiance, Anxiety, Sexual Abuse Perpetrator, Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder, Victim of Sexual Abuse, Dependency on Psychoactive Substances, Victim of Physical and Emotional Abuse, Behavior Disorder / Delinquency, Sexual Impulsivity, Sorrow / Unresolved loss, Social Phobia / Shyness, Low Self-esteem, Specific Phobia, Mania / Hypomania, Suicidal Ideas, Mental Retardation, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Negative Peer Influence, Psychosis.

1.3 Individual Reintegration Conditions Index (IICR)

The Individual Reintegration Conditions Index allows the assessment of the individual status of the minimum required conditions for the successful social reintegration of CH&A assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program.

By the end of the quarter, the IICR was transferred to the ICBF presenting it to 90 ICBF Officials of the Regional and Zone teams, and implementers and professionals from the Specialized Assistance Program and Assistance Modalities in the framework of the national training workshop. The professional teams began its implementation to meet the established goal of 250 CH&A, surpassing it with 261 youth when implementing the IICR. The information gathered is being analyzed by ICBF.

1.4 Reconciliation Pilot Project in Trujillo, Valle del Cauca

During this quarter, the Citizen Training School process concluded and the outputs were presented to support the implementation of youth initiatives. Likewise, resources needed for implementation of the Childhood and Adolescence Policy of the Municipality, were allocated by the local administration.

The memoirs of the two-year process carried out in the Municipality were prepared, after being approved by ICBF and IOM for publication. Likewise, the multimedia tool was completed, to allow officials from public institutions, and non-governmental or grass-root organizations access to theoretical and technical tools for the psychosocial assistance of populations victims of violence, as was the Municipality of Trujillo, to generate reconciliation and reconstruct the social fabric. (See Attachment No.4 Multimedia CD).

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance this quarter focused on the implementation of the National Workshop attended by 90 officials from the Regional Offices of ICBF, Family advocates in charge of assisting disengaged CH&A, Implementers of the Specialized Assistance Program and personnel hired for the support units of the Hogar Gestor Modality, in order to train the teams on the following areas:

- Administrative Process for the Reestablishment of Rights,
- Disengaged Guidelines
- Indigenous Legal Route, Specialized Assistance Program for Disengaged CH&A, Institutional Settings
- Differential Approach – Granja Ingruma
- Psychosocial Tools Component: Ties, Assistance in Crisis, Early Warnings on Mental Health, Sexual Violence, SPA Protocol
- Family Meetings Strategy
- Solidarity Model for the Inclusion of Families
- Social Inclusion, Life Project
- Victims' Law and Social Inclusion focused on individual, family and community reparation, including the findings of the Workshops with CH&A and the resulting recommendations.

Within the framework of the agreement signed between IOM and Social Foundation, permanent feedback on project implementation was offered, in order to provide the Committee (ICBF) in charge of regulating the Law, elements that allow a differential approach when assisting boys and girls, to guarantee reparation in accordance with the Law.

A. Direct Assistance to Disengaged CH&A

During the Period, a total of **483 CH&A** were assisted through the different modalities of the Program. **210 CH&A (44%)**, received assistance through institutional settings. **267 CH&A (55%)** received assistance through family settings and **6 CH&A (1%)** are in the protection network.

1. ASSISTANCE IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

1.1. Transit Homes. The Specialized Assistance Program of the ICBF continues providing initial assistance in the first phase of the Program to a total of **60 CH&A**, with 80% occupancy of available spaces. The largest number of CH&A in this phase is in the Transit Home of the City of Medellín with 26 CH&A, 23 are being assisted in Medellín and 11 in Manizales.

1.2. Specialized Assistance Center (CAE). The CAE are located in the cities of Medellín, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Cali and in the municipalities of Ríosucio and Piedecuesta (Santander), with 165 spaces available to assist CH&A in this modality, out of which **142** are currently occupied (86%). This percentage is distributed as follows: 21% in Medellín, 20% in Cartagena, 20% in Cali, 17% in Bucaramanga, 12% in Piedecuesta and 10% in Ríosucio. The latter with the special characteristic of assisting disengaged indigenous CH&A with a differential approach.

1.3. Youth Home. This setting reports 72,7% occupancy and is noted for being the last phase of the Program, where autonomy is promoted. To date, **8 CH&A** are being assisted in this modality.

2. PROMOTION OF FAMILY SETTINGS

2.1. Hogar Tutor. In this modality, out of the 218 available spaces, **187** are occupied (86%). Out of this percentage, 46% are in the city of Bogotá, 19% in Villavicencio, 18% in Armenia, and 17% in Manizales. This modality is designed for the younger children that enter the Program, the

disengaged girls that are pregnant when entering the Program, or the CH&A that for specific reasons must be part of a family, facilitating the social insertion process. Besides disengaged CH&A, the children of these teenage mothers are also assisted, which to date are 19.

2.2. Indigenous Foster Home

During this quarter, differential assistance to CH&A in the different assistance modalities was provided as follows:

Chart No. 2 Assistance with differential approach by number of beneficiaries and modality

MONTH	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL	LOCATION
October	2	22	24	15 in CAE
				9 in HT
November	4	21	25	15 in CAE
				10 in HT
December	4	22	26	16 in CAE
				10 in HT

The origin and ethnicity of the youth in the modalities of Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) and Transit Home, is as follows:

Graph No. 19 Department of Origin of the CH&A

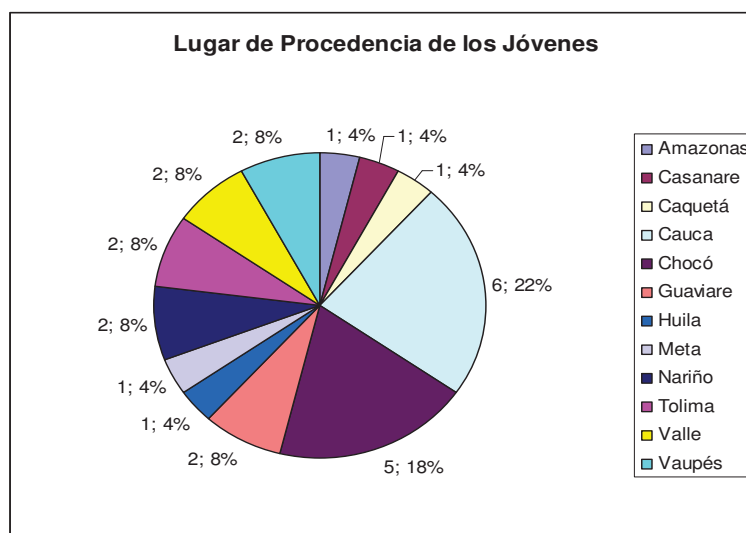


Chart No. 3 Ethnic Origin of the CH&A

PAEZ	EMBERA	U'WA	HUITOTO	CAMPESINOS	AFRO
7	6	4	1	7	1
27%	23%	15%	4%	27%	4%

Nutritional, psychological and socio family assistance was offered.

2.3. Hogar Gestor. During this quarter, the Support Units assisted 346 CH&A in the Hogar Gestor modality for the reestablishment of rights. The following Chart shows the results for 2011:

Chart No.4 Assistance to CH&A in the Hogar Gestor Setting to December 2011

Support Unit	Number of CH&A in the Hogar Gestor Modality
UA Tolima	8
UA Valle	14
UA Arauca	14
UA Casanare 1	33
UA Casanare 2	36
UA Cesar	2
UA Chocó	6
UA Bogota	23
UA Antioquia	52
UA Cauca	16
UA Huila – Caquetá	17
UA Meta	20
UA Nariño 1 Unipa	60
UA Nariño 2 Camawari	44
UA Norte de Santander	1
Total	346

Of the 346 CH&A, **80 are disengaged**, 208 are orphans victims of violence and 58 are victims of landmines MAP/MUSE. These CH&A are distributed in the departments of Chocó, Cauca, Casanare, Arauca, Huila, Meta, Valle, Tolima, Nariño, and Bogotá.

As part of the closing process for 2011, a technical assistance, training and transference workshop was carried out with the professional teams from the 13 Support Units of the Hogar Gestor Modality that operate in the departments of Chocó, Cauca, Casanare (2), Arauca, Huila, Meta, Valle, Tolima, Nariño (2) Bogotá and Antioquia with local ICBF teams, responsible for providing specialized assistance in this modality: Family advocates, Social Workers and Psychologists that form the family advocacy team in each Zone Center of the ICBF.

The group of professionals in this modality received a lecture on the regulations of the Victims' Law, the results of the work performed by the Social Foundation regarding Social Inclusion from a reparation perspective and individual, family and community level and on the transference of the IICR to Regional and Zone Centers of the ICBF. Likewise, during the event the attendees learned about the work performed by the NASA community in North Cauca with disengaged indigenous youth through the Indigenous Legal Route for Disengaged CH&A.

3. CONSOLIDATION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANCE MODELS

3.1. Family Meetings

During this quarter, and together with the implementing partners of the Specialized Assistance Program for Disengaged CH&A in Cartagena and Cali, two (2) family meetings were held, one with the participation of 13 CH&A from the El Retorno CAE in Cartagena, and the other with 10 CH&A from the Youth Home in Cali. The general outcome of the Family Meetings strategy to December 2011 is shown in the following table:

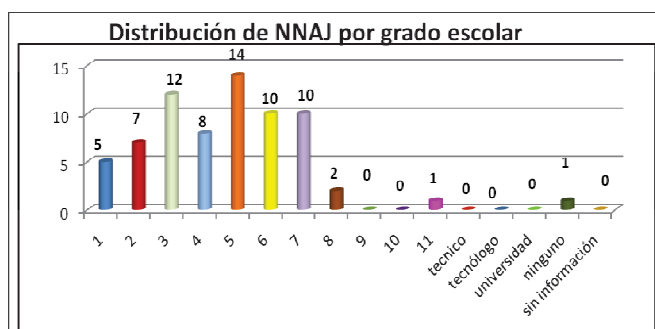
Chart No. 5 Family Meetings - December 2011

Modality	Implementer		Regional Office	Meetings	Youth
Specialized Assistance Center	1	Don Bosco City CAE La Florida	Antioquia	2	26
	2	Hogares Claret Foundation CAE Semillas de Paz (Seeds of Peace)	Santander	3	32
	3	Hogares Claret Foundation CAE Nueva Luz (New Light)			
	4	Pía Salesiana Don Bosco CAE Puertas Abiertas (Open Doors)	Valle	2	28
	5	Pía Salesiana Don Bosco Youth Home		1	10
	6	Fundesocial CAE El Retorno (The Return)	Bolívar	1	13
Hogar Tutor	1	Caldas University - CEDAT	Caldas	4	36
	2	Encuentro Corporation	Meta	2	27
	3	Quindío University	Quindío	1	11
Total				14	183
Number of Youth with Family Meeting During 2011					183
Number of Family Meetings Held in 2011					14

3.2. Access to Education

During the fourth quarter of 2011, **70 CH&A** entered de Program: 20% were in fifth grade of elementary school, 17% were in third grade, 14% in sixth grade and seventh grade and only 1% in eleventh grade, as well as the case of one child that does not have any schooling (49%). Low schooling levels continue to be significant among the CH&A disengaged from IAG, when considering that 28 of the 70 CH&A that entered the program are 17 years old, followed by those that are 16 and 15. The following graph shows these results:

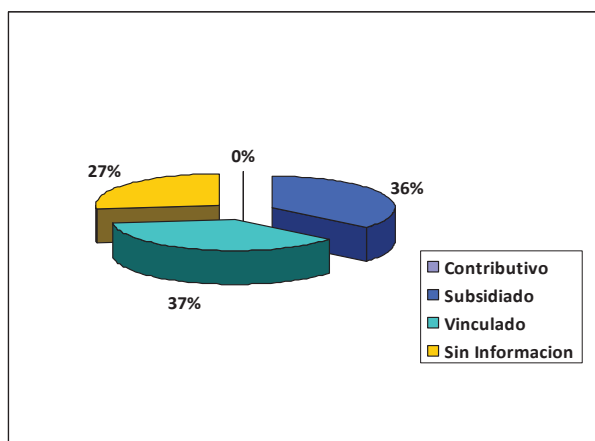
Graph No. 20 Distribution of CH&A by Grade



3.3. Access to Health Services

Out of the 70 CH&A that entered the Program, progress was made in the affiliation of 36% of the CH&A in the Subsidized Healthcare System; 37% are being assisted by the Healthcare System under the category of “member”, as they are priority population, and there is no data for the remaining 27%. Currently, the Program is working with the competent authorities to complete the affiliations. The following graph summarizes these results:

Graph No. 21 Access to Health



3.4. Access to Cultural, Recreational and Sports Activities

In this reporting period, 33 cultural activities were carried out, namely theater plays, visits to libraries, outings to theme parks, etc. Likewise, 38 recreational activities took place, mainly sponsored by municipal institutions, which included: walks, outings, integration activities, etc. Regarding sports activities, 20 were carried out this quarter including soccer tournaments, inter-institutional championships and events sponsored by municipal sports entities.

B. Long-term sustainable social and economic reintegration

1. COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION AND PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION – DISENGAGED CH&A

During this quarter, **72 disengaged** youth received complementary education, **12 more** received certified training and **one** received training from strategy for Rural Youth for a total number of **85 disengaged CH&A benefited**. The following are the different types of training received by youth in each of the regional projects: handling of manufacturing machines, pharmaceutical services, nursing, hairdressing, computer maintenance, drugs and cosmetics, computer systems, conflict resolution, first aid, marketing and sales, handling of minor species, handling of beef products, Christmas foods, manicure and pedicure, among others.

2.1 Employment Opportunities

This quarter, 38 new employment opportunities were generated through the project with the Chamber of Commerce of Quindío. These projects were technology-related and have the advice and support of specialized teams (20 employments related to the initiatives approved, 14 self-employment opportunities and **4 disengaged children**). Further details of this project are provided ahead.

2.2 Workshop School Foundation in Bogotá - FETB

Within the framework of the agreement, the total number of youth assisted reached 29, out of which 10 found employment opportunities, 2 started their own business, 2 joined the FETB as teachers on carpentry and kitchen, 2 are currently receiving training at SENA as carpentry teachers to return to their regions of origin. 13 youth retired as consequence of personal situations.

At the same time, in the second semester of 2011, the Alumni Office of the Foundation was formed to continue weaving the social fabric and identify strategic alliances to generate employment opportunities for beneficiaries.

2.3 Workshop School Foundation of Cartagena (ETCAR)

In September 2011, a new training approach based on labor training began within ETCAR, which consisted on the training of 22 youth, through the operation of a restaurant that was created within the facilities of the ETCAR. Between October and December, the training process on cooking for 22 youth finalized. They will start their internship in February 2012. The call for new apprentices on cooking workshop opened on December 2011.

This complementary training targets the students of the Gastronomy Workshop of the School, who will perform a six-month internship cooking and managing the restaurant. This experience will allow students to not only apply their knowledge, but to expand their horizons towards everything related to the establishing and operation of a restaurant, namely: administration of inventories, raw materials, product quality, rotation of menus, market analysis and target groups, shifts, set up procedures, security and hygiene protocols, and other requirements of law, customer service, budgeting, and other experiences that may be useful in their productive lives.

Although this project is at financial closing stage, technical accompaniment will continue during 2012, until 100% of the students projected for the agreement have completed their internships.



Young Trainees of ETCAR



Young Internship students at the Restaurant

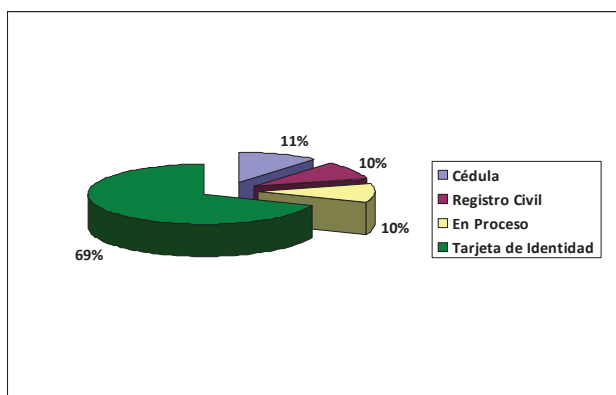
Each of these opportunities has meant inclusion processes for the beneficiary youth, who in turn contribute to recruitment prevention of CH&A by IAG.

2. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAM

3.1. Access to Identification Documents

Out of the 70 CH&A that entered the Program this quarter, 69% have an identity card, 11% have citizenship card, 10% have Civil Registry and 10% of the documents of the beneficiary CH&A are in process. It is important to point out, that an important percentage of beneficiaries have a Citizenship card, which corresponds to five of the youth entering Program turning 18 while in the process and thus requesting this identity document. The following graph summarizes the results:

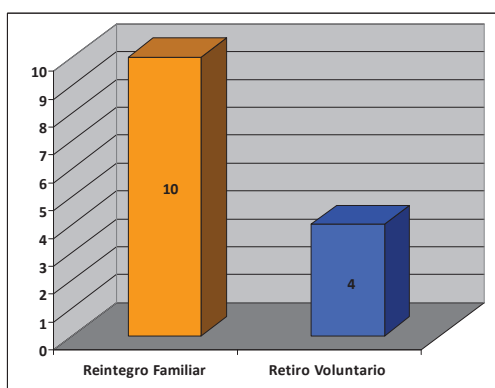
Graph No. 22 Access to Identification Documents



3.2.Exit from the Program: Social Reintegration

This quarter 14 exits from the Program were registered, out of which 10 were due to family reintegration and four to voluntary exit. These voluntary exits are mainly due to the youth's decision to become independent, form a new family or not finish the insertion process proposed Specialized Program of ICBF. This figures are shown in the following graph:

Graph No. 23 Reasons for Exiting the Program



3.3.Operative Committee for the Non-use of Arms (CODA in Spanish)

This certification was already approved for 54% of the CH&A who entered the Program this quarter, while the remaining 46% are still waiting for said approval. Thus, the administrative reparation process begins with victims of IAG, who are expected to be covered by the guarantees offered by Law 1448.

C. Beneficiary Life Story Assistance Component

Lucía returns to her family, to her community (A Pseudonym is used to protect her identity)

Lucía is a 16 year-old indigenous girl from the Nasa community, who has lived in the midst of the armed conflict in an Colombian community afflicted by the conflict on a daily basis. The consequences of said violence have been suffered by the community in general, but especially by boys, girls, adolescents, and youth.



There were also difficulties within her family. Communication with her parents was complex. One day, after an attempt of sexual abuse by her stepfather, Lucia decided to scape and while trying to protect herself, gives into the pressure to enlist in an illegal armed group. She was in the group for two and a half years, and during that time, was forced to serve as a messenger, to cook, to wash, carry wood and stand guard. When she was 13, she decides to escape, to return to her community, seeking support from traditional authorities of her reservation, who protect her and look after her physical, emotional, spiritual and social wellbeing.

Thus, a cultural-traditional process begins and returns to her home, her family and her community, reaching a series of agreements to begin reestablishing the rights that were violated. Because Lucia is Nasa, the Differential Assistance route begins, which starts with the voluntary surrender to the Council and continues with the “cateo” (search) directed by a Thë Wala (traditional doctor) in order to define the process to be followed, respecting the practices and customs of the community.

Afterwards, the necessary procedures are followed for Lucia to enter the Assistance Program for Disengaged CH&A, implemented by the community and its authorities, with the accompaniment of ICBF, USAID’s financial support and IOM’s technical support. She immediately starts to receive personal, family and community guidance, and psychosocial and cultural assistance. Lucia also returns to the educational system and begins her training process to develop a productive family project on pig breeding.

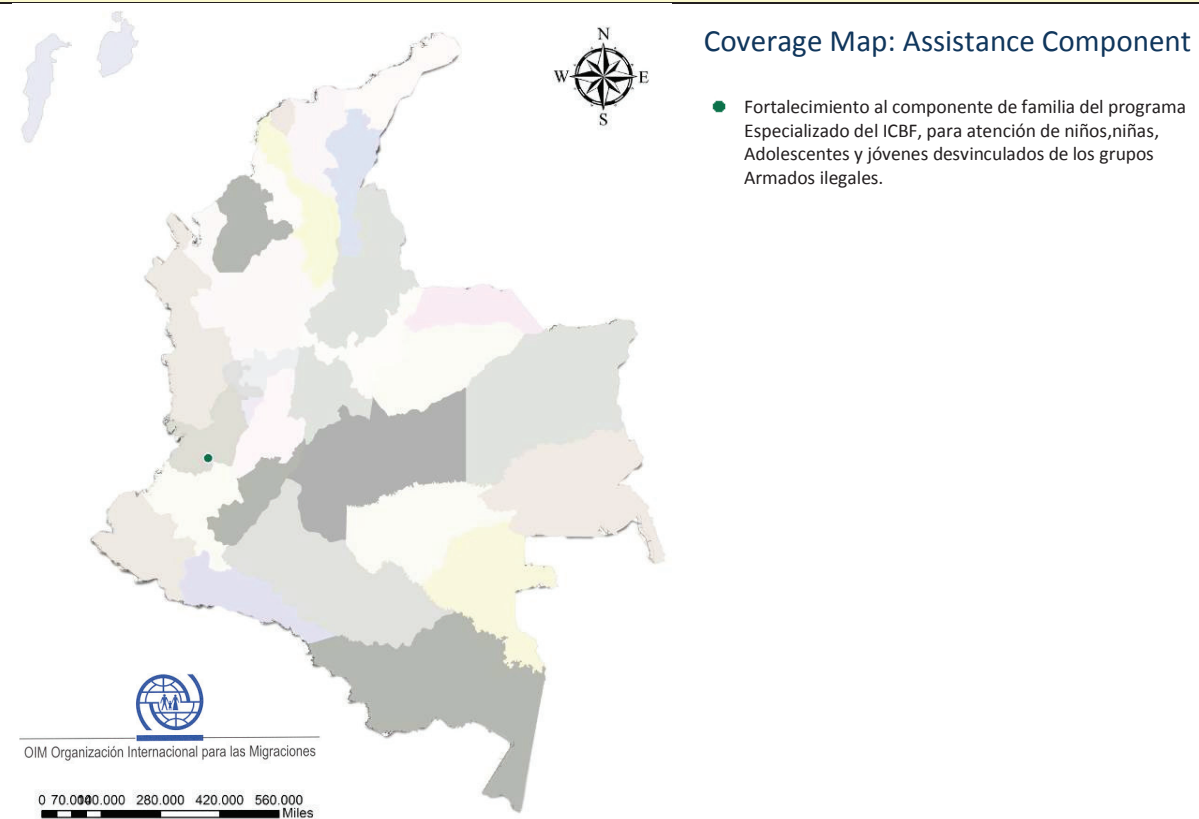
Little by little, Lucia has moved forward in each step of the reestablishment of rights process, and has done so successfully and excelling in her studies. This young girl dreams of becoming a nurse. The relationship with her family has also improved, although the bond with her mother could be improved.

Currently, Lucia participates in activities such as Mingas (community work), Assemblies, and community encounters that contribute to her development as a leader and increase her sense of belonging to her culture and territory. In a near future, this young woman hopes to guide boys, girls, adolescents and youth from her community, to prevent their participation in any type of violence, and has started to work in the construction of peace for the wellbeing of all those around her.

As a conclusion, it is worth highlighting that it is normally very hard for a disengaged boy or girl to return to her community, neighborhood or even city, in most cases, due to security reasons. The USAID/IOM Program supports the communities and develops tools for the community to protect its

members and to strengthen traditional authorities and the peaceful resistance of these ethnic groups to become part of the armed conflict.

D. Coverage Map – Assistance Component



5. Prevention Component Activities

5.1 2012 – 2014 EXTENSION

Within the framework of the extension, the prevention component includes four sustainable strategies for the country, framed by national and local public policies, which contribute in a coordinated manner to effectively reduce risk factors for recruitment of CHA&Y: **(1)** Support in the implementation of the Public Policy in focalized departments; **(2)** Development of prevention strategies during the life cycle; **(3)** Work with Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Communities; **(4)** Development and Implementation of Awareness raising and Mobilization Strategies.

Progress made in the component during the month of December is as follows:

1. SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC POLICY IN FOCALIZED DEPARTMENTS

During the period, meetings were held with the National Ombudsman and the National Committee to identify some lines of action to be carried out in 2012:

- The Ombudsman has suggested the implementation of the following lines of action: i) Human Rights School; ii) sexual abuse and armed conflict, iii) Updating of recruitment indicators and iv) psychosocial accompaniment circles for victims inside and outside the armed conflict.
- The lines of action suggested by the National Committee for the 2012 plan include: i) Incorporate recruitment prevention in the local and departmental development plans; ii) Follow up and monitoring; iii) Technical assistance to local teams, y iv) Communication Strategy.

Each entity will deliver a work plan proposal in January 2012. The issues addressed will input the design and implementation of public policies, aimed at guaranteeing rights, strengthening the exercise of rights and promoting protective environments.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION STRATEGIES DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

2.1 Recruitment Prevention from Early Childhood and Family

Regarding the implementation of the recruitment prevention strategy during the life cycle, based on the experience of the Project: **Promotion of Family Resilience, “Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”**, it was determined by project partners to design an on-line course and an interactive CD. This course will allow continuity for the training process of the educational agents and will constitute an educational tool that will allow measuring and strengthening on-line training and self-taught multimedia, providing input to government entities for appropriation by their institutional agents and the technical assistance they provide.

The implementation of this proposal was structured by Psinapsis Humanas in four (4) phases: i) appropriation of the pedagogical model; ii) accompaniment strategy; iii) Contents design and vi) approval of the proposal. To date, the project is working on developing the contents of the course and the interactive CD.

3. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES

3.1 Communications Agency, Journalism Allied of Childhood, Social Development and Research Foundation (PANDI)

The Foundation Communications Agency Journalism Allied of Childhood, Social Development and Research – PANDI, is a communications agency that facilitates dialogue between civil society actors, academic experts, public officials and journalists so that the issues related to human rights, especially those concerning CHA&A, have greater and better coverage, are prioritized in the agenda of the media and in the public policies.

In this sense, IOM and PANDI have become strategic allies for the prevention, promotion and reestablishment of rights of CHA&Y through a project that was designed and approved taking into account the importance of the media for society and the public agenda.

This project is based on the *agenda-setting*, theory that analyzes how the behavior of the public opinion is closely related with the issues discussed in the media, meaning “*what is not in the media does not exist*”. The project consists on presenting to society, through the media and with a human rights focus, issues related to the prevention, promotion and reestablishment of rights of CHA&Y and impacts the reflections, opinions and actions of the people. Likewise, it aims to motivate and involve Public servants in being accountable for their actions with regards to effectively prevent recruitment and protect childhood. The opinion columns are aimed at creating controversy, from a personal reflection stance, with regards to the way in which the social, media, and political agendas are taking care of the issues that affect childhood.

The outputs of the project will be: 8 journalistic reports, 8 Columns of Opinion, 120 Articles or Reports in mass media based on the reports, and 8 Coverage Analyses.

5.2 CLOSING OF PHASE 2009 – 2011

A. Support to the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention

During the last quarter of 2011, progress was made in the elaboration of tools to collect information, formulate qualitative and quantitative indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation Information System of the Intersectoral Policy for Recruitment Prevention at national, departmental, and municipal level.

In this reporting period, preliminary activities were carried out in the regions of Tolima, Cauca, and Meta, for the implementation of the observatory and the validation of the instrument. This is to improve the information system and share it with the different entities of the National Committee and the International Cooperation in order to promote its implementation.

It is important to highlight that during the last three months of 2011, support was provided to the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPR) in the regionalization of the National Policy, through the hiring of a group of advisors in order to strengthen activities implemented in the different Departments, as follows:

- Technical Assistance for departmental and municipal boards on recruitment prevention of CHA&Y by IAG.

- Support the creation of recruitment prevention boards at departmental and municipal level.
- Promote the coordination of activities between ICBF's regional and zone centers for the implementation of the policy and the route to prevent recruitment and use of CHA&Y by IAG.
- Technical assistance for the implementation of policy strategies through the coordination, implementation and follow up on departmental, district and municipal recruitment prevention plans.
- Support the implementation of the preliminary and validation activities of the observatory and the information system to prevent recruitment, use, and sexual violence against CHA&Y at municipal and departmental level.

During 2011, support was provided to the CIPR through the hiring of a team of 14 consultants in the departments of: Antioquia (2), Cundinamarca (1), Casanare (1), Bogotá (2), Caquetá (1), Caldas (1), Quindío (1), Guaviare (1), Magdalena (1), Tolima (1) and Risaralda (1) and one (1) consultant for the Observatory in Bogotá. The consultants presented the map of institutional offers, Non-Governmental Organizations, grass-root organizations and international cooperation agencies around the issue of recruitment prevention, in coordination with institutions like the ICBF, the National Ombudsman and Governors' offices. The following Chart shows the regional coverage of the consultants hired for project implementation:

Chart No. 6 Coverage through Regional Consultants of the Technical Secretariat of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention

DEPARTMENT	PRIORITIZED MUNICIPALITIES FOR 2011
Antioquia 1	Medellín, Bello, Itaguí.
Antioquia 2	Se refuerza Medellín, Bello, Itaguí
Bogotá DC	Consultancy for the Information System of the Observatory.
	Observatory
	6 neighborhoods
Caldas	Manizales, Samaná, Riosucio, Supía
Casanare	Yopal, Monterrey, Maní
Caquetá	Florencia, San Vicente del Caguán, Cartagena del Chairá
Cundinamarca	Soacha, Girardot, Fusagasuga and Pacho
Guaviare	San José del Guaviare, Calamar, Miraflores and El Retorno
Magdalena	Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Fundación, Aracataca and Plato
Quindío	Armenia, Salento and Calarcá
Risaralda	Dosquebradas, Pereira, La Virginia and Santa Rosa de Cabal
Bogotá	
Tolima	Chaparral, Ibagué, Líbano, Cajamarca, Ataco and Planadas
Bogotá DC	

Likewise, the implementation of the **II Recruitment Prevention Forum in Chocó: “Chocó: Protective Environment for Childhood and Adolescence, Family + School + Community = Commitment for the Wellbeing of All”**. This forum was held in the municipality of Istmina, with the participation of 16 municipalities of the department and the presence of representatives of indigenous grass-root organizations, Afro organizations, youth organizations and NGO representatives. **90 civil servants and 15 representatives of grassroots organizations** participated in the event.



II Recruitment Prevention Forum in Chocó: “Chocó: Protective Environment for Childhood and Adolescence, Family + School + Community = Commitment for the Wellbeing of All”.

It is worth noting that during the quarter, the version for children of the CONPES 3673 of 2010 was designed (See Attachment No. 5). This initiative was achieved in a joint effort with the National Planning Department.

B. Childhood and Adolescence Code - Law 1098 of 2006 and Other Public Policies

1. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (SRPA) SOCIAL INTEGRATION DISTRICT DEPARTMENT

During project implementation, from April 2010 to date, the Judicial Services Center for Adolescents (CESPA) has referred to the Forjar Center a total of 692 adolescents out of which 625 were admitted. Specifically for this quarter, **10 adolescents** were referred and admitted in the Forjar Center.

Likewise, the notification of 20 probation and 2 community service sanctions were received, for a total of 22 notifications of sanctions in the reporting period and a grand total of 174 adolescents with sanctions.

This period, an average of 198 adolescents were assisted in the areas of psychosocial assistance, therapy, citizenship training, access to networks and services for the guarantee and reestablishment of rights, among others, according to the differential conditions of each case. By December 31, 2011, 139 adolescents were actively participating in the strategy and 383 had exited.

This period, most accompaniment activities were aimed at preventing school desertion. Likewise, the pedagogical outings, such as the “Childhood and Adolescence Film Festival 2011”, received psychosocial accompaniment. These actions reinforced social inclusion processes and expanded knowledge on alternatives to develop their life projects and adequate use of free time, at the same time, these outings became an opportunity to reach out to adolescents from a horizontal and citizenship training position.

In reference to the Community Services Strategy, the current offer is centered on: the Colombian Red Cross, with the participation of 6 adolescents; Public Library El Perdomo, with the participation of 1 adolescent; the Secretary of Mobility – “Ola Naranja” strategy, with 9 adolescents, and Training

Processes with the participation of 16 adolescents.

The Referral Strategy continued to be implemented in several components: health, education, access to social services, promotion of recreation, culture and sports, employment training and income generation. Within the framework of the Youth Coexisting for Bogota Program and with project resources, initiatives and training processes on Canine training, swimming, music, film making, videoclips, circus, hip hop, graffiti, break dance and environment were funded.

For productive projects, families were analyzed. A total of 62 families were selected, which are classified in the following types of economic activity: Basketry / Papier Maché, Leather / Apparel, Catalog sales, Internet Cafe, Music, Food, Graphic Arts, Commerce, Shoes, Lingerie, Beauty, Housewives, etc. As a total, 30 families will receive support.

C. Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps

1. MAJOR'S OFFICE OF SAN JOSE DEL GUAVIARE

The objective of Agreement NJA 582 with the Major's Office of San José del Guaviare was **to promote and strengthen strategies and public policies for childhood, adolescence, and youth within the framework of the policy to prevent the illicit use and recruitment of CH&A by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG)**. This project ended at the beginning of this reporting period.

During the process, 3.115 CHA&Y participated directly in the project (2.929 CHA&Y new beneficiaries during this quarter), while 4.780 did so indirectly, as well as 2.349 families of the youth participating in the implementation of the MVRO methodology and six (6) initiatives, summarized as follows:

- **Play Center:** promote comprehensive development of boys and girls between two and six years of age, strengthening pedagogical accompaniment for parents, promoting play as a key element for development, contributing to the increase of creativity, learning and social interaction; the main characteristic is its mobility and it will travel to the different neighborhoods of the municipality.
- **Manuela Beltrán Educational Institution:** reinforce research and innovation in young students in coordination with the SENA, to increase inclusion opportunities in the social and productive environments of the municipality, improving the conditions of the chemistry laboratory and the logistic capacity of the samples.
- **Capricho Educational Institution,** promote adequate use of free time through music and educational games of the Jose Miguel Lopez Calle School. This initiative has anticipated the implementation of a music school and the expansion of recreation spaces for its students.
- **Alfonso López Pumarejo Educational Institution,** contribute to the reconstruction of the social fabric and the decrease of social problems, focusing on sexual and reproductive health from an awareness raising and prevention perspective, through the use of the theater as an artistic instrument that promotes culture among peers.
- **José Celestino Mutis Educational Institution,** strengthen activities to promote adequate use of

free time in CHA&Y of the institution, through training in sports, prevention of the consumption of SPA, and the decrease of the impact social vulnerability has on this population.

- **Panure Indigenous Reservation**, of the Tucano Oriental community, located in San José del Guaviare: strengthen traditional culture, as well as the inclusion in sports of CHA&Y to decrease contextual threats such as the consumption of alcohol, SPA, the involvement with IAG and the loss of their customs and culture.

Additionally, support was provided for the radio training process of 20 vulnerable CHA&Y of the municipality of San José del Guaviare in the Community Station Juventud del Guaviare, to increase capacities, talent, leadership, entrepreneurship and social participation, endorsing their inclusion and contribution in community processes from their participation in the radio station.

D. Other Social Investment Initiatives

1. PARTNERS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND REFERRAL- SER

As reported last quarter, the Partners for Entrepreneurship and Referral Strategy – SER, is based on the methodology implemented in the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers – CROJ, which worked for five (5) years serving as liaison to facilitate the transition of youth from the ICBF to the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) and their social and productive insertion, once they reached legal age.

Specifically, the SER are a specialized strategy to prevent recruitment through the following actions:

1. The vocational definition of the ICBF Youth Clubs
2. The development of skills to strengthen entrepreneurship in adolescents and youth from vulnerable populations
3. The training of youth on entrepreneurship, formulation of productive, sports or cultural initiatives and their implementation.

The following Chart shows the figures for the SER strategy for the year (2011) and for the last quarter.

Chart No. 7 Assistance through the SER Strategy During 2011

Indicator	Fourth Quarter	Year 2011	Goal	% of Compliance
Assisted Municipalities	22	150	150	100%
Assisted Departments	32*	32*	32	100%
Assisted Youth Clubs or Groups	326	724	800	91%
Effectively assisted Youth	4.890	10.860	12.000	91%
Initiatives formulated and implemented	687	687	800	85%

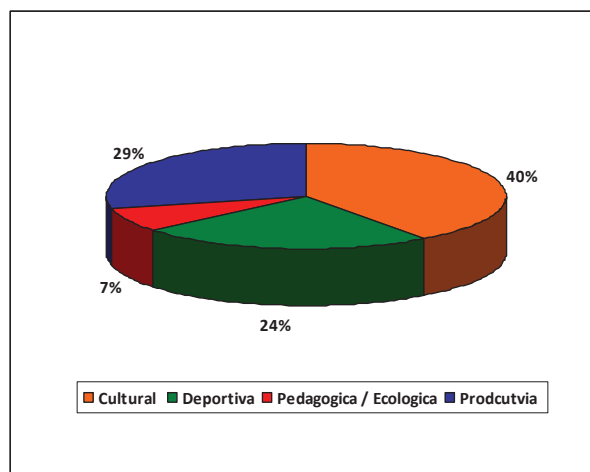
* including Bogota, D.C.

Considering that it was not until the end of October, the ICBF acknowledge the impossibility of only targeting youth entered in the Red Unidos Data Base, who were also enrolled in Youth Clubs, the possibility was opened for the Program to work with other local youth groups. During the month of

November, swift targeting, characterization and training activities were carried out, reaching 91% compliance in terms of the proposed goal.

Regarding the identified youth groups or clubs (724 in total), 95% (85% regarding the goal) received goods or services destined to the implementation of their youth initiatives. Out of the targeted groups, some dissolved and had to be substituted by others, and others that had been recently formed and did not have a clear stance regarding their vocation. Therefore, only **687 groups** benefitted from the initiatives. These 687 initiatives are shown by type in the following graph:

Graph No. 24 Summary of Initiatives Formulated by the SER



The results in the graph demonstrate that 273 of the total number of initiatives were cultural, 165 were sports initiatives, 48 were pedagogical/ ecological and 201 were productive. Out of the 687 initiatives, 136 were financed in full by the ICBF and 551 were financed with the support of USAID, benefiting a total number of 8.265 youth, some of them new beneficiaries and the rest coming from previous quarters.

The SER has demonstrated to be an efficient strategy in terms of focusing the target population and implementing productive initiatives. In this sense, the achievements of the strategy include:

- The permanent accompaniment of the SENA had a positive impact on the formulation of the entrepreneurial proposals.
- Youth were sensitized on the access route to basic social services such as education and health, and on the complementary courses they may take in the SENA to strengthen their initiatives and thus give continuity and sustainability to the initiatives of the clubs.
- The implementation of the interview methodology and the group card allowed a better knowledge of the Youth Groups.
- Employment and training opportunities expanded not only for the youth but for other members of the community which had a very positive impact in the communities.
- Commitments were made with the different Zone Centers of the ICBF and their Regional Offices

regarding the productive projects and the follow up activities.

- It is important to highlight the intervention of different social and community actors in these initiatives, such as colleges and schools, to guarantee that the projects are known and co-administrated by said entities so that the results are more far-reaching, facilitating project sustainability.

2. COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION AND PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION – CHA&Y AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT

On the other hand, a total of 1.306 youth at risk of recruitment received complementary training and 315 more were accompanied in the strengthening process of their Productive Units, for a total number of **1.621 new beneficiaries**. Thus, during this quarter, 1.706 youth received different types of training thanks to the coordination efforts between SENA, ICBF and strategies like the SER. Training was offered in areas such as management, basic welding, hygiene and food handling processes, construction, carpentry, handcrafts, foreign trade, computer systems, baking, cooking, business plans, elaboration and production of yogurt, marketing and sales, among others.

Finally, in terms of end results and progress made and achievements regarding the implementation of Agreement No. 110 between SENA and IOM with USAID resources, which was implemented between March 1, 2009 and December 31, 2011 and was aimed at establishing cooperation grounds that allowed the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the SENA, to provide support to adolescents disengaged from the IAG and/or at risk of recruitment, and their families, the following activities were implemented:

- Formulation of Operational Plans in the Regional Offices of SENA to assist the target population.
- Expansion of coverage through Certified Training Programs, exclusive to the population covered by the IOM and ICBF agreements.
- Follow up to the Agreement through National Boards and Local Technical Committees.
- Inclusion of the families of the adolescents and youth in some of the training processes.
- Inclusion of youth in Recruitment Prevention in the Techno-academies of Cazuca and Medellín.
- Strengthening of productive projects lead by adolescents and youth from the IOM-SENA agreement.
- In-kind support for some training processes to youth that so require it.
- Hiring of instructors to teach specific complementary training courses that the regional offices could not cover at a given time, and which were requested by the youth from the agreement.
- Endowment of the Socio-entrepreneurial Strengthening and Management Center of the Regional Capital District with beauty school supplies
- Hiring of two teachers for three months to structure the material requested by the National Police for the Crime Prevention Strategy.
- Surpassing of the assistance goals of the SENA regarding assistance to vulnerable youth, adolescents in trouble with the Law and Working Adolescents during the periods 2009, 2010, 2011.

The following are the assistance figures at national level for the implementation of the Agreement with SENA by Year:

Chart No. 8 Number of Assisted Youth

Year	Number of Assisted Youth
2009	4.192
2010	6.656
2011	2.270
Total	13.118

Although the chart shows an increasing trend in the number of youth assisted between 2009 and 2010, for 2011, there was a decrease in the number of trainings imparted. This variation is due to the changes in the Administration of SENA that took place late 2010; this affected the implementation of projects such as the Techno-academies, in other areas of the country. As a result of the ongoing institutional adjustments in SENA, the Program has not been able to establish agreements and alliances that generate additional employment training opportunities for youth.

Additionally, within the framework of Agreement 110, the Techno-academies were a great strategy for the inclusion of adolescents and youth in recruitment prevention, specifically from areas of Altos de Cazuca and Ciudad Bolívar. This recruitment prevention strategy has been successful as it has helped youth in these vulnerable sectors to make better use of their free time, to create new things, to change their attitude towards life and to believe that there is a better future for them and their families.

Coverage of the Techno-academy during 2011 was of approximately 280 spaces in Cazuca and 100 spaces in Medellín.

The agreement supported the TECNOBOT event organized by the Industrial Center and Entrepreneurial Development of Soacha SENA Regional Cundinamarca, which sought to bring together trainees, students, inventors, educational institutions, businesses and people interested in innovation, engineering and technology. The event allowed interaction between competitors, generation of experiences and the application and generation of technical knowledge around a competition that was fun and was aimed at developing the creativity and inventive capacity of the participants. Around 2.000 attendants were registered, and 350 youth. During the event, the following equipment was awarded to the winners:

Chart No. 9 Donation of Equipment

Quantity	Description
3	Ipad 2 of 16GB
5	Laptops
5	Video cameras
2	Digital Cameras

Through the agreement and with resources from the Italian Cooperation and USAID, the materials necessary for the training processes were donated as follows:

Chart No. 10 Summary of Donations

Regional	Unit
Bogotá	Beauty
Cauca	Engine for dental laboratory

Finally, within the framework of the agreement, other resources were provided for the assistance of Disengaged CH&A and/or at risk of recruitment, namely:

Chart No. 11 Resources Allocation Table

Concept
Hiring of counselors, Initial Module – 2009
Hiring of other training instructors 2009-2010
Administrative Support 2009 – 2011
Endowment of Beauty kits for youth in Bogotá
Support the contract of the Techno-academy

3. SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH (“Goals with Purpose”).

The project Goals with Purpose was structured in two main lines of action: **(1)** Sports, specifically the practice of soccer, and **(2)** Artistic, which includes choir, music and dance. These two lines of action are crosscut by a psychosocial accompaniment component, which is aimed at implementing activities to strengthen values and the verification of the rights of project beneficiaries.

As a result of project implementation, the School has been considered a participation space, and is acknowledge by the Educational Institutions of the area. Currently, it is endowed with musical instruments, and with soccer and physical fitness elements, benefitting **306 CHA&Y between 5 and 19 years of age (10 new beneficiaries entered this quarter)**. Out of the 306 CHA&A, 163 practice soccer; 40 take choir lessons; 90 take music classes and 29 are part of the dance group. This last group was cancelled during the month of November.

100% of the CHA&Y participated in the rights verification process, which consisted on an interview and/or house visit. The same percentage of beneficiaries currently has civil registry; 98% (300 CHA&Y) is in school, 20% (61 CHA&Y) received tutoring and 5% (15 CHA&Y) accessed programs of the SENA. Two (2) graduated as technicians on accounting and finance.

Likewise, 30% of the parents were sensitized on good coexistence practices at home and on the development of competencies for conflict resolution, through the following workshops: **(1)** The value of family; **(2)** Children’s rights; **(3)** Puberty and psychological change in pre-adolescence and adolescence; **(4)** Positive child rearing; **(5)** Sexuality in youth; **(6)** Value of the family unit, any **(7)** How to talk so that children and adolescents listen.

The following issues were worked on with CHA&Y: human values, identity and self-esteem, creative use of free time, contraceptive methods, sexually transmitted diseases, decision making, family integration, self-knowledge and personal development, affective communication from human values, conflict

resolution, self-control, the value of women and solidarity.

As a result of joint efforts and as part of the closing activities of the agreement, a group of CHA&Y participated in the workshop implemented with the **“Powerpull Girls” Colombian Female Soccer Team**, who shared with beneficiary CHA&Y their experience in the sport and in life.

This project evidenced the need of the community of Paraiso to have alternatives for CHA&Y, not just for the adequate use of free time, but also for the guarantee of rights and for community empowerment and sensitization.



Workshop with the Colombian Female Soccer Team

4. WORLD COACH COLOMBIA.

The World Coach Colombia strategy is based on the Sporting Marzola experience, and has become a peace lab for Cartagena, through which gang members are known as “warriors” and are today free of drugs and weapons. The following results were obtained during project implementation:

- Over 200 beneficiaries CHA&Y between 8 and 17 years of age.
- Transference of the Solidarity Model and the Peace Workshop methodology to 25 teachers.
- Participation in 15 sports matches.
- Implementation of workshops on emotions for the families of Pie de Popa and Pozón
- Benefit 70% of the CHA&Y through their participation in group workshops.

The implementation of this project showed the possibility and the success of working on the strengthening and training of community leaders, as a strategy to prevent recruitment, sexual commercial exploitation of CHA&Y and the consumption of psychoactive substances.

It is noteworthy that World Coach received from the hands of the President of the Republic an award given by Portafolio economic magazine, for the great results in working with the communities.

5. NATIONAL SAVINGS FUND

During the reporting period, two programmed activities were implemented: **(1)** The “Regulatory Project on the Victims’ Law based on the activities implemented jointly by ICBF and the National Savings Fund (FNA in Spanish)” and **(2)** The “Pedagogical Route to implement a savings strategy for CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict and in the Administrative Process for the Reestablishment of Rights – PARD”.

Regarding the Regulatory Project on the Victims’ Law, the final document of the consultancy covered diverse elements such as human dignity as principle, the foundations of comprehensive reparation of victims, comprehensive reparation of CHA&Y in the light of international standards, reparation as per Law 1448 of 2011, and the mechanisms to ensure its implementation. Lastly, the need for inter-institutional structuring with the FNA so that CHA&Y achieve a successful life plans.

This document is of utmost importance considering it shows and explains the need to deposit part of the resources received by disengaged CHA&Y as compensation in the FNA, under the voluntary savings modality. On the other hand, a proposal for a Regulatory Decree on this issue is presented.

Likewise, the Pedagogical Route was formulated, which will contribute to:

- Contextualize disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment and/or with unobserved, threatened or violated rights on the central axis of the Pedagogical Route.
- Train disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment and/or with unobserved, threatened or violated rights so that they may generate life projects based on savings, through short, medium and long term investments.
- Provide conceptual and methodological tools for disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment and/or with unobserved, threatened or violated rights regarding the parameters to be followed to make adequate use of their financial resources, according to the different life projects.
- Promote and facilitate saving routes to disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment and/or with unobserved, threatened or violated rights, according to their needs and expectations in life.
- Advice disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment and/or with unobserved, threatened or violated rights on the implementation of pertinent procedures to reach their proposed saving goals, in accordance with each life project.

6. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF QUINDIO

The Agreement signed between the Chamber of Commerce of Quindío, the Tejido Humano Association and IOM with USAID resources, consisted on the creation of a Seed Capital Fund to strengthen the Income Generation and employment initiatives of vulnerable adolescents and youth and/or youth disengaged from IAG.

As reported last quarter, six (6) initiatives were selected based on criteria such as innovation and differentiation and relevance to the software industry and the TIC (Technology, Information and Communications). Accompaniment motivates youth that are technicians, technologists or professionals to be able to solve business and/or employment needs.

A total of **14 youth** from vulnerable populations received support for their entrepreneurial initiatives, through which **20 new employment opportunities** were generated for youth that, for example, belong to Youth Clubs in the city. **4 disengaged CH&A** found a job, having as a total **38 employment opportunities generated during the period**.

These six initiatives were implemented this quarter and a description of each is presented as follows:

Gamer Plant – Study Group Developer of Educational Video games

Game in 3D to learn Mathematics.

The research group became a company named Planta Gamer. The Administration and Marketing University School of Quindio gave them the space, furniture and technological equipment to work, where they



Planta Gamer



E – Wass Company

began developing the 3D game to teach Math, in the software labs of the University.

E-Wass

Business software development, with modules on administration, finance, human resources, inventories, developed on-line. This new company received all the equipment requested in the project and the space offered by PaqueSoft Quindío was adjusted to their needs. To date, the software has been implemented by small supermarkets.

Advertising Products Using LED Technology

Communication and marketing tool for business, with LED technology applications. This organization located in the ParqueSoft spaces in Quindío, has been groundbreaking in terms of Advertising in LED, to the point of developing a prototype.

System for Teaching Programming and Robotics

Software for Teaching Programming and Robotics. In addition to being physically located in the Parquesoft spaces in Quindío, they have made significant progress in the development of a software to administrate massive amounts of calls and are already discussing the service with some companies. The Chamber of Commerce of Quindio may be able to assist them in some bidding processes.



Espacios Parquesoft

Assembly Line to Develop Applications:

Software for Tablets and State-of-the-art mobile devices for the development of applications for cell phones. They are also located in the Parquesoft spaces in Quindío, and are currently working on a proposal for a mobile phone company and are designing a portfolio of products for cell phones.

Digital Advertising at your Reach - Publital

Also located in ParqueSoft Quindío and are working in the development of their strategy. Most of the contents and applications have already been developed and are in the pre-marketing stage for the products and services they can offer.

Each of these six (6) entrepreneurship has enrolled in the SENA to continue the training process. Likewise, they are in the process of involving other youth, generating the employment opportunities agreed upon.

The second component with the Chamber of Commerce of Quindío consisted on the implementation of two (2) Cafes al Paso, meaning the setup of two Coffe shops in the Region. This is a strategy of the Department to link various businesses to a touristic route, which fosters sustainability. This component was implemented this quarter and the steps taken are summarized as follows:

Selection Process of Participants: based on the data and information of the disengaged CHA&Y that were assisted in previous years by the Youth Reference and Opportunity Center (CROJ) COMFENALCO

Quindio, the initial selection of youth took place considering place of residence and through an appointment made over the phone.

The work teams of Cafe el Paso will be located at El Progreso Supermarket of the Municipality of Calarca and at the SuperInter Supermarket of Armenia, as follows: **El Progreso Supermarket of Calarca, Quindio:** Formed by two (2) disengaged youth and one (1) young former member of the Vivo Cafe SAS company. They will also receive the support of a leader of the Vivo Cafe SAS company; **SuperInter Supermarket of Armenia:** Formed by two (2) disengaged youth. Two (2) youth from the Vivo Cafe SAS company will support them. (See Attachment No. 6 Video Café Al Paso).

Training Process of the Participants: the youth were trained on the following aspects: history of coffee, coffee production, types of roasting, storage and marketing, sale and preparation, good manufacture practices, preparation of different types of beverages, maintenance of machines and food preparation. Conferences on the importance of Customer service and Motivational Workshops were carried out in the Chamber of Commerce of Armenia. To date, two Cafe El Paso have begun their marketing process.

Although the agreement allowed the development of six (6) TICs-based entrepreneurship and of the two (2) Cafe al Paso, it is in its last stage and financial closing, the technical accompaniment provided by the Chamber of Commerce and the accompaniment provided by IOM from an entrepreneurial perspective will continue in 2012.

2. MY BLOOD FOUNDATION (FUNDACIÓN MI SANGRE)

The process initiated with the Pazalobien proposal, reported last quarter, continued strengthening citizenship, the participation process and the promotion of rights of CHA&Y, through the creation of 65 cultural products in three (3) educational institutions and social youth organizations and community organizations of the communes: 5 (Castilla), 8 (Villa Hermosa) and 13 (San Javier) of the city of Medellín. The project had active participation of 2.470 CHA&Y and teachers of the **educational institutions Ricardo Uribe (Commune 5), Villa Turbay (Commune 8) and Estella Velez (Commune 13)** and the delegates of 15 youth organizations of these communes. The project lasted eight (8) months, from April to December 2011. A total of 900 activities were implemented in the 3 participating schools, and 132 activities were carried out with the representatives of the social youth organizations.

The main achievements include:

- Awareness on participation in a group was raised, emphasizing on inclusion and valuing our own opinion and that of others.
- Allowed the individual identification of different moments and spaces in which behavior should be different, based on permanent values.
- A space for reflection was opened, reflection on conflict situations generated within the same group, and intervention was carried out through games/art.
- As a result of the baseline survey, at the beginning of the process it was observed that participants had low creativity levels; in this sense, this phase was considered initial priority, so that it allowed the step-by-step generation of creative thinking in participants.
- Participation, creation and exploration of different learning methods were promoted through games and activities proposed in the encounters. These methods require attention, listening,

disposition and interest, facing the fear of exposing oneself, team work and accepting the rules.

During this quarter, in addition to the project that was being implemented with My Blood Foundation, an activity was also implemented which consisted in the **“INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR – THE SCHOOL IN ARMED CONTEXTS “FOR AN EDUCATION FREE OF VIOLENCE AND PAZalobien FAIR”**.

The seminar and the fair took place November 17 to 19, 2011, in the park of the “Jose Luis Arroyave” library of the city of Medellin, located between communes 12 (La America) and 13 (San Javier), where reflections presented by 17 speakers (4 of them international) were carried out.

A total of 165 people attended the seminar. The conferences presented by the speakers and the organizations that have worked in the city of Medellin, in the departments of Antioquia, Cauca and Nariño and in countries like Brazil, Chile and Mexico, allowed a true exchange of experiences that undoubtedly contributed to reflection and the formulation of valid questionings for a context contrary to a violence-free educational environment. Regarding experiences, the protagonists were the CH&A who experience the conflict in the different scenarios on a daily basis.



International seminar – The school in armed contexts “for an education free of violence and Pazalobien fair”.

Approximately 1,500 people attended the PAZalobien Fair, including CH&A, parents, teachers and public officials from the Mayor’s Office of Medellin and the Governor’s Office of Antioquia. 18 youth groups participated in the training process of PAZalobien and of the students of the Educational Institutions of Stella Vélez, Villa Turbay and Ricardo Uribe, together with representatives of several organizations. The samples of art, culture, dance and an endless number of experiences, represent a different alternative for CH&A from enlisting in the armed conflict, demonstrating that it is possible to transform the characters of “el duro” (the tough one) and “el heroe” (the hero), into the positive characters there presented.

3. STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION NETWORK – BENPOSTA.

In this period, the agreement with BENPOSTA was signed to strengthen the strategy “SPECIAL PROTECTION NETWORK”, which is an alternative for comprehensive assistance/protection of CHA&Y living in risk situations regarding the different IAG and criminal gangs, to include them in the comprehensive assistance/protection proposal presented by Benposta from its educational headquarters in Bogota. **26 CH&A** benefited with this initiative. This proposal has become an alternative that complements the actions implemented by the different government entities and for CHA&Y at risk of recruitment or threatened by IAG.

4. STRENGTHENING OF SECONDARY EDUCATION THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION SECRETARIATS (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND UNICEF)

During this quarter, efforts were focused on the implementation of the **National Encounter of Coordination of Significant Experiences of Secondary and Higher Education and Work**, in order to generate spaces for reflection and to socialize experiences regarding the construction of quality and competitive education through the discussion of lessons learned and the presentation of coordination proposals for secondary education as a strategy to improve said educational level.

The event was addressed to Public Officials of the 95 certified Education Secretariats, principals, teachers, who were chosen to present their interaction experiences for secondary and higher education and employment, and to representatives of allied educational institutions that participate in said processes.

The event was attended by 170 people, with the participation of **two (2) international speakers**: Professor Dora Niedzwiecki of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences - FLACSO, Argentina, and Professor Roberto Fini of the Università degli Studi di Verona, Italy, in the **panel called: "Current Challenges of Secondary Education"**.

During this quarter, Amendment No.1 to the Cooperation Agreement between **MEN, UNICEF and IOM**, was signed. Some of the activities included can be mentioned as follows:

- Design and implementation of a training program for teachers on entrepreneurship.
- Implementation of activities for the development of Productive Pedagogical Projects in Educational Institutions with basic and secondary education
- Design and implementation of an accompaniment strategy for Education Secretariats to strengthen their participation in the regional entrepreneurship networks.
- Design and implementation of an accompaniment strategy for Education Secretariats for the strengthening of coordination process between higher education and SENA.

5. IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCÓ, TO GUARANTEE AND REESTABLISH THEIR RIGHTS AND PREVENT THEIR VIOLATION

Within the framework of the agreement signed between the ICBF, MEN and IOM: "Quality of Life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee and Restitution of Rights and Prevention of their Violation", intervention activities have been carried out through project implementers in the areas of protection, health, nutrition and care in 16 municipalities of the department.



Childhood and Family Center in Puerto Pervel, Chocó.

The project is implemented through the following lines of action:

A. Comprehensive Assistance

Comprehensive assistance is currently provided to **17.300 boys and girls from 0 to 5 years of age** in vulnerable conditions with a differential approach for ethnicity, gender and culture. Out of these children, 11.917 are children who have been assisted since 2010 and 5.529 are children that entered the Program in 2011.

Chart No. 12 Project Beneficiaries for the Period

INDICATOR	TOTAL
Number of Children Assisted	17.300
Number of Boys	8.707
Number of Girls	8.593
Number of Afro Children	9.094
Number of Indigenous Children	5.074
Number of Meztizo Children	3.132
Number of Referrals for Nutritional Recovery	130
% of Children with Civil Registry	89%
% of Children Affiliated to Healthcare Services	79%
% of Children in Growth and Development Prog.	69%
% of Children Fully Vaccinated	80%
Number of Breastfeeding Mothers	2.986
Number of Pregnant Women	1.631

Comprehensive assistance is articulated with the offer of municipal and departmental services to ensure access to civil registry and identification services, as well as services in health, education, care and nutrition to children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women. This has allowed 89% of children to have birth certificates, 79% to be affiliated to healthcare services, and 69% to be enrolled in the growth and development program. In addition, 1.631 pregnant women were assisted, as well as 2.986 breastfeeding mothers.

Promotion and Prevention in Health. During project implementation, children with health problems have been reported, including their municipality, their community of origin. As a result, the pertinent EPS with its IPS is mobilized through health brigades to the places in need. Likewise, the coordination with the hospital network of the departments of Valle, Risaralda and Antioquia is supported, because of their closeness of these Healthcare Centers and Hospitals to some of the communities, in order to provide assistance in a more effective manner.

In coordination with the Office of the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) and the OREWA Organization, work boards were implemented to create an assistance and referral protocol for the healthcare cases of indigenous children, to be referred to centers where traditional and Western medicine are better articulated to prevent the risk of death of children due to cultural factors or practices.

Nutrition. Permanent coordination between the Nutritional Recovery Centers, Zone Centers and the Regional Offices of the ICBF was successful in the referral, assistance and follow up of cases of malnutrition reported by the implementing teams of the project.

Actions have been coordinated with the Nutritional Window and Food Safety Program in the municipalities of Sipí, Medio San Juan, Río Quito, Litoral del San Juan and Quibdó, and assistance was provided to children that presented low weight and that are malnourished. The Program distributed a nutritional complement, trained families in food preparation, and implemented periodical medical checkups to verify the recovery in size and weight of the children assisted by the project. Through these follow up activities, and according to the reports of the implementing partner, a change was observed in the participation dynamics of the children assisted by the project in pedagogical activities, aside from counting on the participation of the families in the recovery process.



Registry Campaigns in Bagadó

B. Training

Through the national level agreements with the SENA, the enrollment of 564 trainees in the on the courses to become Technicians in Early Childhood was coordinated between the regional offices of said institution and the ICBF, in the municipalities of Acandí, Bojayá, Lloró, Quibdó and Riosucio. Municipalities outside the agreement such as Bahía Solano, Condoto Istmina and Tadó, were also included. Priority for enrollment was given to community mothers and project staff.

C. Social Mobilization

Project implementation has promoted participation of ethnic organizations, mainly indigenous, through Community Councils (COMPOS) and Indigenous Governors. As a result of the Social Dialogues for Human Rights initiative implemented in the department of Chocó, led by the Vice-Presidency of The Republic, inter institutional work boards were developed to search for solutions to the problems afflicting the communities. The areas discussed in the work boards were health, nutrition and education. For the latter, the issues of early childhood was addressed and the indigenous organizations of ASOREWA, WOUNDEKO, CRICH, ACIVA RP and FEDEOREWA, which gather the five (5) indigenous communities of Chocó, acknowledged the work implemented by the teams of the project “Quality of life from Early Childhood in Chocó”.

Progress made in this process was conducive to the implementation of specific meetings with each early childhood organization and implementer, and the result of this exercise was the identification of strengths and weaknesses of the Program in the comprehensive assistance it provides. To this respect, the need to develop a work plan was established in order to strengthen the technical capacity of project implementers regarding the differential assistance work lines, and of ethnic organizations to include protection and guarantee of rights for indigenous children under five years of age in life and security plans.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE PARTICIPATION OF CHA&Y IN THE CONFLICT (MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO).

During this reporting period, the implementation process of the recruitment prevention strategy was concluded, which was aimed at implementing the departmental prevention strategy at local level,



Participants of the Departmental Youth Encounter

providing a new perspective with regards to the conditions that make families vulnerable and the environmental threats, as well as the possible protection factors to transform and eradicate recruitment and/or any form of use of CHA&Y in the conflict and illicit activities.

The project was implemented in five (5) municipalities of the Department of Nariño: Tumaco, Samaniego, Policarpa, Mallama, El Charco, Ricaurte, Cumbal and Los Andes Sotomayor. During the quarter, a total number of 1.122 CHA&Y participated within the strategy, out of which **57 are new beneficiaries**: 32 CHA&Y that received training on the MVRO methodology and will replicate

this model in the focalized municipalities and 25 representatives of the Youth Municipal Councils that participated in the Departmental Youth Encounter. During the period, 159 public servants supported the MVRO implementation process, out of which **48 are new beneficiaries** that received training on protective environments, offered within the Social Policy Municipal Committees. Likewise, 159 new families joined the strategy.

The process strengthened protective environments in the municipalities of: Mallama, Los Andes Sotomayor, Samaniego and Policarpa. Likewise, the implementation of the Youth Leadership School in Policarpa, Mallama and Los Andes Sotomayor also concluded this quarter, with the active participation of 97 adolescents and youth. In Mallama, the closing ceremony of the project took place with the participation of 200 youth and municipal institutions, committed to preventing the consumption of SPA, and promoting the talents of youth in theater, dance and music.



Participants of the Departmental Youth Encounter

In Tangua, Samaniego, Policarpa, Los Andes Sotomayor and Buesaco, the Municipal Councils of Youth and the members of the Leadership Schools jointly organized forums with candidates for public office, where the youth agenda was presented and an Act of commitment was signed for its implementation and inclusion in government programs and development plans as of 2012.

Likewise, 13 socio-cultural and socio-productive initiatives were strengthened, implemented in the targeted municipalities, including the Awa community. The organization and sustainability phases were

completed, especially the reproduction process of the experience, which was clearly presented in the “Expo Fair of Youth and Pre Youth Initiatives, Nariño Builds a Protective Environment”, carried out on December 15, 2011 with the participation of over 180 adolescents and youth, with IOM’s technical assistance and USAID’s financial support.

The Municipal Protection Networks for CHA&Y were created as part of the Departmental Public Policy on Adolescence and Youth of May 31, 2011, in coordination with the Municipal Youth Councils (CMJ), that form the Departmental Youth Board, Municipal Youth Boards and the Departmental Youth System, created and in the strengthening process by and for Nariño youth.

In mid December 2001, the Governor’s Office of Nariño, in a socio-cultural event with the participation of various municipal and international entities, officially presented the Public Policy for Youth, defined based on the Departmental Youth Strategy, with the assistance and leadership of the CHA&Y that accompanied the process. During the project’s implementation, 1.281 persons and 995 families benefited with the activities developed.

7. VICTORIA AND JARDINES DE SUCUMBÍOS PROJECT

The support process implemented in La Victoria (Nariño) and in Jardín de Sucumbíos (Putumayo) sought to identify the risks and vulnerabilities to which CHA&Y from the communities of La Victoria and Jardines de Sucumbíos are exposed to on a daily basis. The activities that concluded in the month of December 2011, involved three **(3) educational institutions** of these municipalities (two from La Victoria and one from Jardines de Sucumbios) which sought to prevent the different forms of vulnerability and to generate protective scenarios for CHA&Y enrolled in the educational institutions, through the implementation of the MVRO methodology.

During the implementation of the MVRO, over 400 CHA&Y, 200 families and 40 teachers participated in the process (**10 new teachers** during this quarter), which allowed the identification of vulnerabilities, threats and risks to which CHA&Y in the area are exposed on a daily basis. Three youth initiatives were defined, with the participation of families and institutions, which have contributed to cultural transformations regarding the rights of children affected by the armed conflict.

The results of the MVRO were shared with the three institutions, in an event that was framed by artistic representations performed by CHA&Y and teachers. With the implementation of the youth initiatives in the educational institutions, a change has begun in the way CHA&Y understand their life projects, for they see in this space a possibility to relate in other ways with their society, generating concrete possibilities for participation, acknowledgement and identity construction.

At institutional level, the educational institutions have promoted in their teachers the concept of CHA&Y as subjects of rights and the search for methodological and pedagogical strategies that are coherent with that



*Training process with educational agents–
Department of Bolívar*

concept, giving them a more significant role in the knowledge construction process.

8. TRAINING PROCESS FOR EDUCATIONAL AGENTS, BASED ON THE BOOK COLECTION “WEAVING TIES FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD”

During this quarter, the mid and micro level activities of the cascade training process were implemented with Educational Agents of the MEN and the ICBF.

The following are the consolidated figures, with the Department of Arauca, which show the development of the macro level reported last quarter. It is noteworthy that in the Departments of Arauca, Bolívar, Caquetá and Putumayo, the established goals were not achieved 100%, due to issues related to displacement and to public order situations that occurred during project implementation.

Chart No. 13 Institutional Agents Benefitted through the Project “Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”

DEPARTMENTS		GOALS	IMPLEMENTED	% OF IMPLEMENTATION
INSTITUTIONAL AGENTS				
1	Arauca	25	19	76%
2	Bolívar	25	20	80%
3	Caquetá	25	19	76%
4	Guajira	25	33	132%
5	Norte de Santander	25	31	124%
6	Putumayo	25	19	76%
Total		150	141	94%

Regarding the mid-level process with agents from MEN and ICBF institutions, a characterization of the Educational Agents was carried out in order to learn about their educational role, leadership, commitment and socio-affective, socio-cultural and socio-pedagogical competencies before the training process. This characterization was implemented with **171 Educational Agents of the 199 participants of the Workshops.**

It is of utmost importance to highlight that this implementation was done in a pretest –posttest manner, in order to perform a basic and descriptive analysis on the effect of the training process on the agents. This information will be reflected in the document **Situation of Early Childhood, Diverse Violence and Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups**, which is being reviewed by the Technical Committee of the Agreement. The following Chart shows the goals reached by mid-level Department:

Chart No. 14 Educational Agents Benefitted through the Project “Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”

DEPARTMENTS		GOALS	IMPLEMENTED	% OF IMPLEMENTATION
EDUCATIONAL AGENTS				
1	Arauca	25	25	100%
2	Bolívar	25	36	144%
3	Caquetá	25	35	140%
4	Guajira	25	34	136%
5	Norte de Santander	25	31	124%
6	Putumayo	25	38	152%
Total		150	199	133%

For the mid-level process, the goal was to implement 12 follow up activities with Educational Agents in order to review the methodology and its implementation in workshops with families. The goal was reached 100%, through 6 territorial visits and 6 accompaniment workshops in the 6 Departments. 21 institutions were visited, including the family and community assistance settings of the MEN, as well as the institutional and community settings of the ICBF. The following Chart shows the number of participants by Department:

Chart No. 15 Reproduction by Educational Agents in workshops with families of the Project “Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”

DEPARTMENTS		IMPLEMENTATION
		REPLICATION – EDUCATIONAL AGENTS
1	Arauca	96
2	Bolívar	31
3	Caquetá	106
4	Guajira	59
5	Norte de Santander	67
6	Putumayo	62
Total		421

It is stressed that the document **Situation of Early Childhood, Diverse Violence and Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups** and the Characterization of Educational Agents seeks to collect and perform a basic analysis of the situation of early childhood in the Departments targeted within the framework of the **Project: Promotion of Family Resilience, “Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”**. The information of this document was collected from the implementation of the activities of Phase III, which was implemented during the months from September to December 2011.

E. Beneficiary Life Story – Prevention Component



“There are no hard-to-reach goals, just long ways to go” (A Pseudonym is used to protect his identity)

Silver, as he is known in his neighborhood, is an 18 year-old young man who for six months has been participating in the project “Community Warriors” with the World Coach Foundation, which provides different and positive alternatives through soccer to prevent the recruitment of CHA&Y by illegal armed groups.

This young man was member of a gang, and there were many difficulties in his personal and family life. “My life was full of obstacles there was no union, no love, and no support from anybody”, he tells. In this context of violence, he was constantly invited to become part of an illegal armed group. When he came to the project, he decided to leave the gang and return to his family, his studies and the practice of soccer.

“Being in the project generated an extremely important change in my life, my mentality is different. They taught me to love my neighbor, to always think that life is beautiful while you live it well. I understood that there are no hard-to-reach goals, just long ways to go”, explains Silver. Silver does not want to participate in any form of violence anymore, for in this USAID funded project, with IOM’s technical support, he has learned to solve conflicts in a different way: the peaceful way. His family life has also improved; communication and respect now frame all the situations he goes through with his father, mother and younger brother.

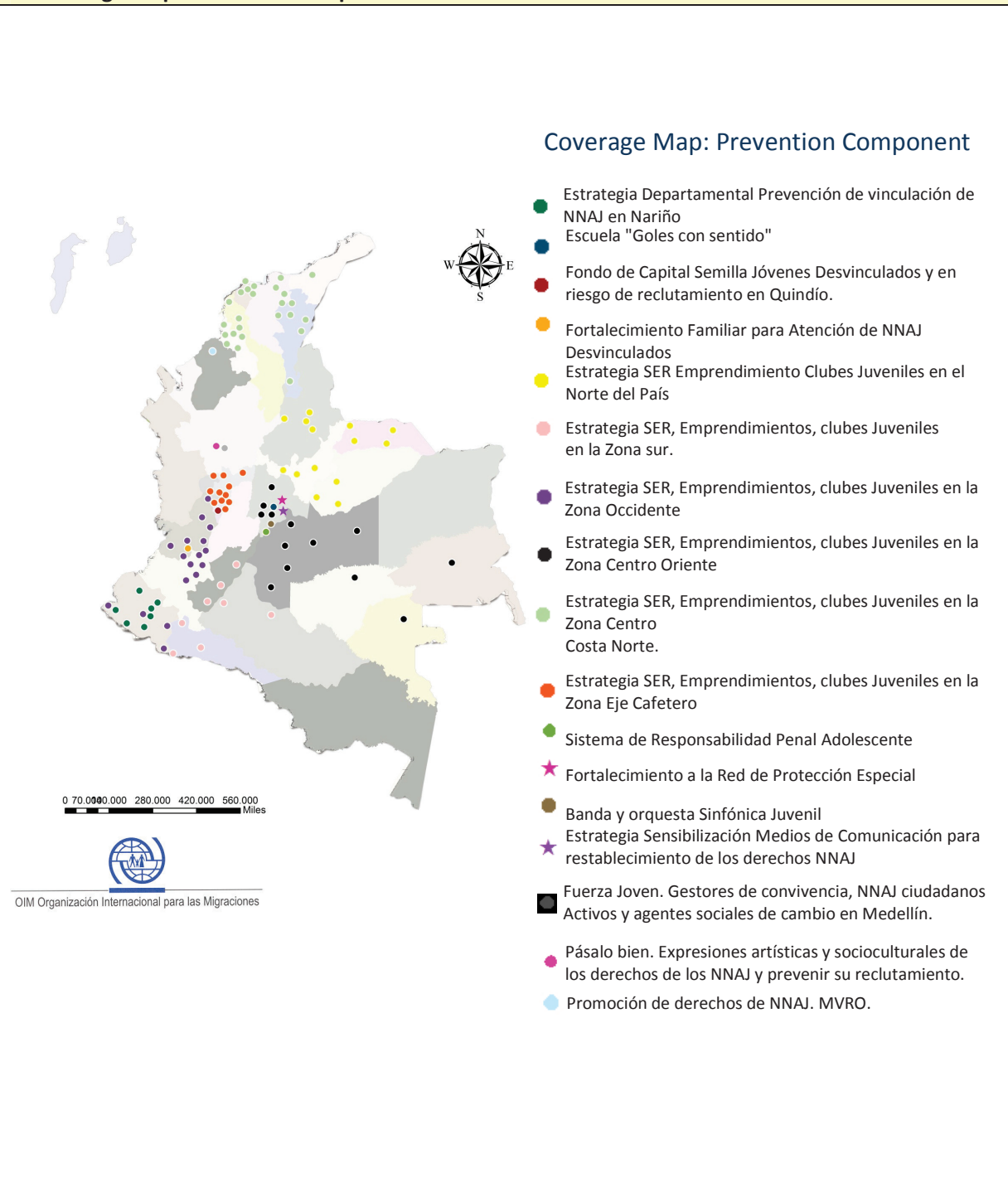
This young man from Cartagena is now a high school graduate and is also a technician in business management from SENA. He will apply all the knowledge acquired in the technical career he is about to begin designing, cutting and assembling metal products. He is proud to share how he has also learned to use his free time; part of it is used to practice soccer four times a week and the rest is used for listening to music and inviting more adolescents and youth to become part of the project. With much emotion he tells “I invited my best friend to the project one day to practice; I told him I needed him as backup for the team, with the intention of making him understand the reasons why he needed to change and leave the gang. It was not easy, but I succeeded with my example and the positive results I obtained day by day with my change. Now we are both going to study the technical career. The project also helped my friend become an example for other children and youth from the neighborhood”.

This project benefits 200 adolescents and youth and also provides psychological and educational orientation. Little by little they have adjusted a space for their soccer practice needs and received uniforms and supplies. “We were not acknowledged before, because they saw us as any other group of boys playing soccer, and now they see us as the “Community Warriors” team; the community identifies and supports us, we even fixed the soccer field together, as a team”, explains Silver.

This young man dreams with a society where he can live in peace, where there is no violence or discrimination. He hopes to continue studying and to work to get ahead in life and help his family. He also wants to continue being “A warrior for my community, in an environment of respect, love, good examples, advice, support and constant motivation to remain in the right path. I now take responsibility

for my actions and know that if I had not change, I could be in jail or be part of some illicit activity”, concludes Silver.

F. Coverage Map Prevention Component



6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

6.1 2012 – 2014 Extension

The Colombianization component continues the transference process and the pursuit of sustainability of the assistance and prevention model for CH&A victims and at risk of recruitment. Likewise, it will reinforce the inclusion of protocols and methodologies within the institutional framework, so that these are included and are sustainable, in spite of the changes in technical teams in charge of implementation.

This intervention will be carried out through four strategies: **(1)** Development of a knowledge management strategy; **(2)** Strengthening of the participation of strategic actors in the assistance and prevention processes; **(3)** Coordination of Actions with the National Ombudsman; **(4)** Coordination with intervention strategies implemented by USAID in the territory.

The following are the advances made in the Colombianization Component during the month of December:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

In the month of November, two workshops were implemented on Knowledge Management (Research, Information Analysis and Impact Evaluation), with the participation of the USAID team and IOM's Assistance Program for Disengaged CH&A and at Risk of Recruitment.

The first session called **"Reflection Workshop on Knowledge and Information Management"**, held early November allowed:

- Reflection on knowledge management in the Children's Program, in its closing and Colombianization phase.
- Define the outreach of the information to be generated by the Program, as well as the target population to be benefitted by said products, within the framework of the closing and Colombianization phase.
- Establish a common language for managing the information of the Children's Program in its closing and Colombianization phase.

The second session was carried out with the team of IOM's Assistance Program for CH&A Disengaged and at Risk of Recruitment during the elaboration of the Work Plan for the 2012-2014 extension phase. In this session, the **"Institutional Strengthening Component for "Colombianization"** was presented, more specifically the line of action: **Development of a Knowledge Management Strategy**. Likewise, the results of the **Knowledge and Information Management Workshop** were presented.

These two first activities allowed the beginning of the consolidation process of this component by stressing the importance of moving forward in terms of knowledge management and the definition of strategies that allow greater impact on public policy. These efforts will allow us to analyze and explain the phenomenon of recruitment in a more accurate manner and from cross-cutting and multidisciplinary perspectives.

2. STRENGTHENING THE PARTICIPATION OF STRATEGIC ACTORS IN THE ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION PROCESSES

- Attorney General's Office – Winter Weather Floods

In order to strengthen the Attorney General's Office (PGN in Spanish) it was proposed to provide technical and operational accompaniment to the PGN in its prevention activities, as per Resolution 002 of May 18, 2011.

For this project, an information system will be designed, developed, and launched to facilitate the implementation of prevention actions, follow up activities on territorial entities for the implementation of measures aimed at handling and mitigating the impact of the severe winter weather on those populations subject to special constitutional protection, and to facilitate technical assistance and accompaniment for implementation.

3. OTHER ACTIONS

During this period, the Work Plan that will guide the actions of the Program with USAID until September 30, 2012 was elaborated. See Attachment No. 7.

6.2 CLOSING OF PHASE 2009 – 2011

1. PREPARATION OF THE ICBF FOR THE END OF THE COOPERATION

It is important to highlight that ICBF has included the support to family meetings for disengaged CH&A in its 2012 budget, and acknowledges the need for the institution to assume the funding of projects that the international cooperation has been offering.

In response to the questionings formulated from the civil society and the media with regards to the Juvenile Justice System (SRPA), ICBF together with USAID/IOM, carried out a **consultancy to identify recommendations for the SRPA, currently being implemented in Colombia**. The models implemented in 26 countries were revised and the following situations were identified for Colombia:

- Lack of Guidelines for Administrative Procedures.
- Lack of Guidelines on the Justice Procedure.

- Lack of Guidelines for Sanctions.
- Minimum Training of Psychosocial Profiling of Offenders.
- There are no Reparation Processes for Victims or Offenders.
- The Technical Ombudsman is Weak.
- Absence of the Protection System: health, education, employment training.
- Lack of definition of Territorial Responsibilities.
- Two intervention entities (Two different powers)

As a result of the consultancy findings, ICBF has expressed its interest in incorporating general recommendations as well modifying assistance models for adolescents within the Juvenile Justice System. Likewise, the Institute wants to prepare technical teams in order to foster coherence with commitments achieved on international treaties, which are also included within the Childhood and Adolescence Code-Law.

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STRATEGIC ALLIES FROM THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT

2.1 Human Rights School with the National Ombudsman's Office

During this quarter, support was provided for the strengthening of the Delegate Ombudsman for the Rights of Children, Youth and Women, through the implementation of specialized consultancies on the following areas:

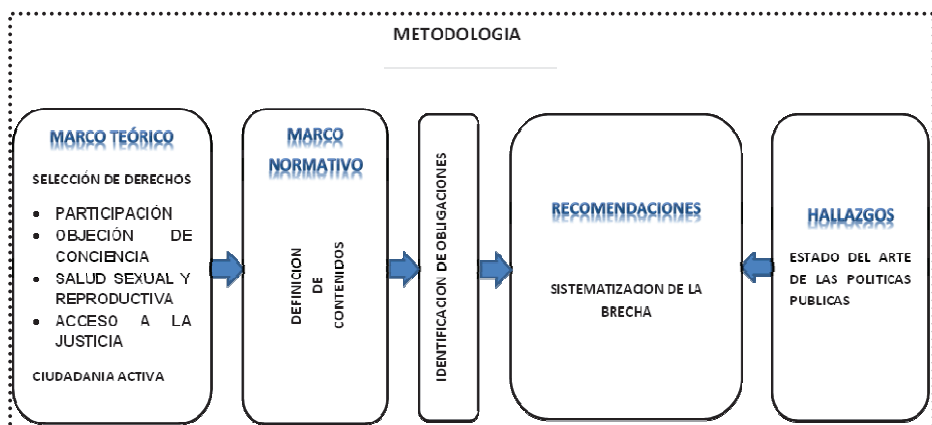
- **Human Rights School (HRS):**

During this period, the Program shared the conclusions and recommendations obtained from the implementation of the Human Rights School workshops for disengaged CH&A and officials responsible for their Assistance in the cities of Medellin, Bogota and Puerto Asis. Through a video-conference, the technical professional teams of the 33 ICBF Regional Offices and Headquarters were summoned to present to them the results and findings obtained from: **(1)** direct work with CH&A benefitted by the HRS in the cities of Bogota and Medellin and **(2)** activities implemented with CH&A members of ICBF Youth Clubs in Puerto Asis, with Officials from ICBF and other State institutions at local level and with the work teams of the implementing partners of the Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A in the three cities.

On the other hand, support was provided for the design of the publication of the modules **“Narrativas de Construcción de la Dignidad” (Narratives on the Construction of Dignity)**, a material that will be presented to the National Ombudsman for its dissemination during 2012.

- **Public Policy Guidelines with Children's Rights Focus (Inside and Outside the Armed Conflict)**

The Consultancy presented the final document “Elaboration of Public Policy Guidelines with Children’s Rights Focus (Inside and Outside the Armed Conflict)”, designed to follow up on human rights policies at all territorial



levels. This exercise involved the search, collection and analysis of the progress made in terms of public policies on specific rights implemented in cities such as Medellin, Bogota and Puerto Asis. For this purpose, interviews were held with officials in charge of these issues in each of the municipalities and information provided by the different institutions was collected.

The gap between the obligations and the progress made by the institutions to fulfill them was determined based on the results, generating recommendations.

This proposal is aimed at acknowledging CH&A not only as subjects of rights, but as active citizens, meaning political beings, who understand the world, who are able to see its weaknesses and assume the responsibility of transforming its realities as legislators and not observers.

- **Updating the Indicators of the Early Warnings System – EWS- of the National Ombudsman**

This quarter, the consultancy to update the Indicators of the Early Warnings System to alert and follow up on the risks of recruitment and use of CH&A in the armed conflict was implemented. The existing indicators were the baseline for the adjustments made in terms of the transformation of recruitment practices, illicit use and violence against CH&A, as were the different tools implemented by the EWS.

The updating of the set of indicators constitutes a useful tool for the Early Warnings System – EWS of the National Ombudsman, to identify and interpret the warnings and/or evidence of what is going on in a specific population within the context of the armed conflict, in order to evaluate its impact on said population from a risk analysis perspective.

- **Institutional Adjustment for the Protection, Promotion and Defense of the rights of CH&A Victims of the Armed Conflict.**

For this project, two specific components were developed, as follows:

- Proposal to strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Ombudsman to guarantee adequate assistance for CH&A victims of the armed conflict, in compliance with Law 1448 of 2011. “Through which assistance and comprehensive reparation measures are prompted for victims of the internal armed conflict, as well as other dispositions”.

- Follow up on the recommendations of the 9th Report from the National Ombudsman: “Characterization of CH&A disengaged from IAG: social and productive insertion”; on the rights to life and integrity and family and of not being separated from it.

The final document that resulted from these two consultancies contains a diagnostic report, the results of the analysis, and provides recommendations aimed at strengthening and making the necessary adjustments within the National Ombudsman so that it may guarantee the rights of children, adolescents and women, according to Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims’ Law), as well as the results of the follow up to the recommendations of the 9th Report from the National Ombudsman: “Characterization of CH&A disengaged from IAG: social and productive insertion”; on the rights to life and integrity and family and of not being separated from it.

- **Training for the participative design of methodological instruments for the elaboration of a research study on practices contrary to human rights in the school.**

The consultancy elaborated a methodological adjustment proposal, designed research instruments, established categories with basic criteria, and designed training workshops with teachers from the Santo Tomas de Aquino University (USTA), in order to establish permanent research groups on human rights in the school environment, in each of the educational institutions where the trainees work, from a critical and participative perspective.

- **Elaboration of the Curricular Design of the training program to improve comprehensive assistance for women, CH&A, and other subjects of special protection, victims of various acts of violence within the context of the armed conflict and outside of it, in compliance with the specific obligations established for this Entity in Laws 1257 of 2008⁸, 1098 of 2006⁹ and 1448 of 2011:**

The curriculum was approved by the National Ombudsman as a training process addressed to the Entities officials, to improve their capacity to respond within the framework of guidance, counseling, assistance and/or representation of said populations. This ensures the incorporation of a differential approach in terms of gender, ethnicity and human rights, and efficiently contributes to the restitution of the rights women and children victims of various acts of violence. This curricular plan will use the platform of the “Escuela Superior de Administración Pública” – Public Administration College - (ESAP).

2.2 Projects in Guainía and Cauca with the National Ombudsman

2.1.1. PREVENTION OF THE SEXUAL COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION, SEXUAL ABUSE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, AND RECRUITMENT OF CH&A IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GUAINÍA. (SEE ATTACHMENT NO. 8)

This project was implemented in alliance with the National Ombudsman and the ICBF in the Municipality of Puerto Inírida, Department of Guainía, and was aimed at creating a protective environment for childhood and adolescence against recruitment by IAG, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking in persons, from a multicultural perspective.

The “Centro de Apoyo para la Felicidad – CAFE” (Support Center for Happiness) was chosen for the implementation of this initiative from June to September 2011, carrying out the pertinent field work

with the collaboration of two professionals (Anthropologist and Social Worker) and eight (8) indigenous leaders. Afterwards, during the months of October, November and December, the project was implemented in the field by a consultant and a leader, who finished the field work and implemented new strategies to achieve the proposed goals. These actions are summarized in six (6) components:

1. Elaboration of the Ethnographic Characterization Document of the Indigenous Population:

The document “**Ethnographic Characterization of the Indigenous Communities of the Reservations of the Urban Area of Inírida, Department of Guainía**” was revised, feedback and approved by ICBF and IOM. This document comprised the following issues:

- General historic and geographical references.
- Socio-economic, community, and family situation in the Municipality of Puerto Inírida.
- Analysis of the degree of Westernization of the community in the Paujil, Coayare Coco and Cacahual Atabapo Reservations.
- Identification of community leaders, captains and traditional authorities.
- Situation of the guarantee of rights per life cycle and public policies.
- Current situation regarding forced recruitment, trafficking in persons, sexual commercial exploitation and abuse of CH&A in indigenous communities.
- Identification of behaviors that may be considered sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, and trafficking in persons of CH&A
- Collection of information regarding sanctions and punishments established in the communities for actions understood by the Western culture as sexual violence.
- Collection of information regarding the sanctions that may be imposed when the perpetrator is a member of the same indigenous community and with the motivation to commit violent acts against CH&A.
- Identification of highly vulnerable families against recruitment, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking in persons in each of the communities.

2. Strengthening of the Identity and Culture Component

During project implementation, 27 educational, recreational and reflection workshops for CH&A and their families were designed and implemented, addressing the following issues (a total number of **153 CH&A** attended the workshops): **(1)** prevention of the sexual exploitation of CH&A by the tourism, hospitality and transportation sector; **(2)** Risk factors for sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment; **(3)** Law 1329: Provisions to Counteract Sexual Commercial Exploitation of CH&A; **(4)** Reflection on the issues of Forced Recruitment, Sexual Commercial Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Trafficking in Persons.

The following Chart shows the workshops implemented by community:

Chart No. 16 Workshops per Community

COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS
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Paujil	3
Cucurital	3
Cimarrón	3
La Esperanza and Zona Indígena	3
Coco Nuevo	3
Provenir	3
Coco Viejo	3
Colegio José Eustacio Rivera	6
TOTAL	27

Within this component, an **individual and group psychosocial accompaniment** proposal was implemented with the families targeted by the characterization document and the CH&A at risk of recruitment, sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking in persons, and psychosocial accompaniment processes were implemented with families with CH&A at risk of sexual abuse.

Likewise, the Youth Encounter was carried out in order to strengthen identity and cultural empowerment in CHA&Y to prevent sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment, taking into account the territorial characteristics of the communities of the Urban area of Coayare.

During this event, awareness raising activities against the phenomenon were also carried out, as well as activities to begin the creation of the prevention and protection route against recruitment, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, and trafficking in persons for CH&A from the indigenous communities of Guainía.

The following Chart shows the number of attendees to the Youth Encounter, held early September in the municipality of Puerto Inirida, by community:

Chart No. 17 Attendees to the Youth Encounter

COMMUNITY	ATTENDEES
Coco Viejo	18
Cimarrón	22
Cucurital	24
Porvenir	21
La Esperanza and Zona Indígena	12
Guamal	10
TOTAL	107

Finally, within this component, a workshop was implemented with adolescents with whom the Childhood and Adolescence Police and the ICBF have tried to work, given their involvement with sexual exploitation networks of which they are victims.

3. Implementation of the Diagnostic Workshop with Indigenous Communities and Leaders

During the month of October, the **Diagnostic Workshop** was carried out in the Communities of Coco Viejo, Cimarrón and La Esperanza. Captains, preachers, elders, female leaders and youth participated in the workshop, for a total of **30 participants**. During this workshop, the following activities were implemented:

- Discussions and dynamics regarding stories told prior to identifying specific problems in each community, emphasizing on the stories related to situations of sexual commercial exploitation and sexual abuse of CH&A.
- Formulation of six (6) guiding questions which stirred reflections on the gravity of some behaviors according to the impact they have and the effectiveness of the mechanisms used to overcome problematic situations.
- Conclusion of the discussion groups once the interest on strengthening of traditional justice processes was evident, as was on the construction of a space that generates intercultural dialogue with traditional justice authorities.

4. Strengthening of Traditional Justice Mechanisms

During project implementation, a methodological proposal was developed to implement traditional justice workshops, which included, among others, the issues of Human Rights and the International Humanitarian Law, as well as the applicability of the current indigenous justice scheme, with emphasis of the types of violence addressed by this project. Likewise, the strengthening of traditional and organizational authorities was addressed, as well as the formulation of mechanisms that promote traditional justice in coordination with regular justice.

Also within this component, a Workshop for Facilitators was carried out, with the participation of **six (6) community leaders, as well as a Focus Group, with ten (10) participants**, bringing together three communities in each of the events to work on traditional justice strengthening issues.

5. Campaign “No More Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of CH&A”

During project implementation, the necessary arrangements were made for the broadcasting of the Radio Campaign and the location of the billboards in the Municipality of Puerto Inírida, through the following activities:

- Transmission of the campaign by Puerto Inírida’s Radio Station “Marian Stereo”.
- Implementation of the Communication Campaign that includes 4 overpasses, 3 billboards, and the distribution of 675 t-shirts in the municipality of Puerto Inírida.

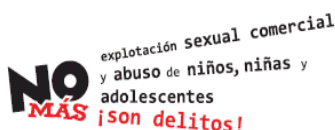


- Planning and implementation of the mass march as a dissemination and distribution strategy of the campaign “NO MORE sexual commercial exploitation and abuse of boys, girls and adolescents”.

- Coordination with the Talent Festival to place a billboard and transmit the radio spots presenting the project.
- Implementation of an awareness raising campaign through the handing out of flyers to moto-cab drivers and personnel from bars and stores, regarding the criminal responsibilities of any actor in the chain of exploitation and abuse, and an explanation of its concept. The information from the flyer is summarized below:



SOCIAL TOLERANCE IS THE GREATEST ACCOMPLICE, DENOUNCE!



Trafficking in Persons: That who attracts, transports, keeps, or received a person (...) for exploitation purposes, shall be liable to 13 to 23 years in prison.

Abusive Carnal Access with children Under Fourteen years of age: Prison from 12 to 20 years for sexual intercourse, and 9 to 13 years for other sexual acts.

Sexual Exploitation: Pimping children. That who (...) organizes, facilitates, or participates in any form of sexual trade or sexual exploitation of another person under 18 years of age shall be punishable from to 14 to 25 years in prison.

Failure to Denounce: Penalization with a fine from 13.33 to 75 minimum legal wages.

6. Protection and Assistance Route for the different forms of violence, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment.

During project implementation, the Diagnostic workshop was implemented and the results were systematized, which served as a tool for the design of the protection and prevention route. The proposed route was presented to the Technical Secretariat of the Intersectoral Boards (Childhood and Adolescence and Trafficking in Persons), and received feedback.

The implemented project promoted awareness and appropriation of territorial responsibilities in terms of prevention of the violation of the rights of CH&A. Likewise, it promoted shared social responsibility through the expansion of knowledge regarding the different forms of violence such as sexual abuse, sexual commercial exploitation, trafficking in persons and recruitment and use of CH&A, so that coordinated actions may be taken to prevent and stop these practices, to guarantee them a life project away from violence, and to generate protective environments.

2.2.2 CHARACTERIZATION OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF BOYS, GIRLS, AND ADOLESCENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ARMED CONFLICT AND OUTSIDE OF IT, AND OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA, TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT AND GUARANTEE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS (SEE ATTACHMENT NO. 9).

Within the framework of the USAID/IOM Agreement, a consultant and a leader were hired to implement a characterization of the forms of violence and sexual exploitation against CH&A in the Department of Cauca, through field work focused on the documentation and analysis of acts of

violence, as well as on institutional capacity to prevent recruitment and effectively assist this population.

During this quarter, the consultant and the leader hired for this project presented the final document to IOM and the National Ombudsman for revision and feedback. The components compiled in the document included the Analysis of the Departmental Context, the Characterization of Violence and Sexual Exploitation of CH&A within the Armed Conflict and Outside of It, the Characterization of Institutional Capacity and some recommendations.

This document is a plea to guarantee the rights of CH&A and strengthen protective environments to prevent them from becoming victims of sexual violence and recruitment and use by IAG. Likewise, it motivates us to take one step forward towards more programmed, coordinated, articulated and comprehensive prevention interventions.



Organización Social Ruta Pacífica de Mujeres

7. Difficulties and Lessons Learned

- During this quarter, the transition between the mayors' and governors' offices that ended their four-year administration (2008-2011) and the entering ones for the 2012-2015 period, was registered. The closing and splicing processes required adjustments in the work dynamics of the territories, affecting the timelines of some of the implemented projects. Although the culmination of some of the initiatives became slower, it was possible to finish in the time programmed with USAID, looking towards the beginning of the extension phase.
- Changes continued to take place in the Colombian Family Welfare Institute; Diego Molano was appointed director. It is worth highlighting that IOM has strengthened the guarantee of rights approach in all projects, facilitating the dialogue with the new administration of the ICBF. The shared interest in this approach was one of the factors that enabled the signing of an agreement for 2.012 that will allow the continuance of the prevention, assistance, and protection initiatives implemented with the most vulnerable CH&A of the country. Likewise, the new administration of the ICBF acknowledged IOM's capacity, with the support of strong allies such as USAID, for field work and for the development and implementation of direct solutions for the vulnerable communities of the country.
- In the same line, the teams that assist CH&A were adjusted, delaying the implementation of some programmed activities. In spite of this difficulty, the ICBF expressed its interest in assuming responsibility for the funding of initiatives such as the family encounters with disengaged CH&A, allocating resources for this purpose in its 2.012 budget. The ICBF acknowledged the need for the financial assistance of the international cooperation to be assumed by the institutions.
- Working closely with USAID in the identification of new lines of action for the closing phase, and counting on the permanent technical accompaniment of the cooperation have been determining guiding factors of Program activities in the territory. The 2.012-2.014 extension reflects this

coordination with USAID, and the incorporation of strategies aimed at completing the transference and Colombianization process of the work that for over 10 years has been implemented by USAID and IOM in benefit of disengaged CHA&Y and at risk of recruitment by IAG.

- The work the Program has been implementing with adolescents and youth has been regarded for using subjects that interest this population as a means to strengthen life projects, social inclusion and guarantee of rights. Music, art, sports have been mechanisms to talk about the conflict, to introduce prevention messages, to discuss the ideals of CHA&Y using their language. This strategy facilitates dialogue and interaction with this population. (See Attachment No. 10 Video “La Movida con Arte es Vida” – Familia Ayara; See Attachment No. 11 Video “Quitándole Niños, Niñas, Adolescentes y Jóvenes a la Guerra”).
- For the Juvenile Justice project with the District, it has been difficult to identify a sustainable offer for the implementation of this sanction. This continues to be an important challenge, as the exploration of institutional alternatives in the public sector, with the structured character proposed at the beginning of the agreement, has become an impossible possibility. Although the reasons for this are many, it is related to the lack of coordination and social management difficulties in the achievement of comprehensive responses for the realities of the adolescents in the Juvenile Justice System.
- For the above, it is urgent to implement a different strategy, one at community level through social organizations and private sector entities, with experience in training processes and in working with adolescents. This way, some basic activities could be implemented as part of the youth initiatives that allow the generation of new strategies and scenarios for community service, based on the interests of the adolescents.

8. Priorities for next quarter

Implementation of the 2012-2014 extension phase begins next quarter. The following activities have been prioritized:

- Establish contact with new mayors and governors of the localities targeted and prioritized in the Work Plan, and begin coordinating activities to implement initiatives programmed for these territories.
- Proceed towards the approval of the Work Plans with the National Ombudsman and the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention and begin implementation.
- Begin the activities programmed for the first quarter of the year, which were prioritized in the Work Plan.
- Carry out the mobilization for the International Day against child recruitment which will take place on February 12 and other awareness raising activities to be implemented during the week of February 12-18, 2012.
- Elaborate the Work Plan with the Assistance to Victims’ Unit of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare.
- Approach the new administration of the SENA to establish contact in order to strengthen joint actions.
- Begin the design of the Childhood and Adolescence Observatory of the ICBF, as an information

analysis strategy that allows the State to better understand how the phenomenon of recruitment of CH&A has evolved, in order to react in an opportune and efficient manner.

9. Conclusions

The Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG), has completed the activities programmed for its 2009-2011 phase through three specific components: direct assistance to CH&A disengaged from the IAG, recruitment prevention, and institutional strengthening for Colombianization.

The closing of the 2009-2011 phase allowed us to measure progress made in the implementation of public policy strategies, as well as the development of methodologies and routes for the direct assistance and recruitment prevention of boys, girls, and adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups. In the last three years, awareness on the issue of recruitment prevention and the need to establish collective responsibility towards this situation has been raised at national level, involving national and local actors in guaranteeing their rights and preventing their violation.

This was a period of many political changes, and changes in institutional policies, but it was also a period of palpable results in many communities. During the last few months, projects that strengthened families, fostered permanence in school, generated reflection spaces, sought resources, developed initiatives, improved life conditions and prevented many children from bearing weapons concluded implementation.

The following is a summary of some of the most significant results of for the period:

- Direct **assistance** to disengaged CH&A allow the strengthening of processes to guarantee and reestablish rights. A total of 70 new beneficiaries entered the Program, 77% (54) of the CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 17% (13) from the ELN, 2% (2) from the AUC, and 1% (1) from the BACRIM. Also, 69% (48) are boys and 31% (22) are girls. In terms of ethnicity, 13% (9) are Afro-Colombian, 13% (9) are indigenous and 74% (52) are mestizo. Currently, 483 CH&A are assisted by the Program. Since 2001, the USAID/IOM Program has assisted a total of 5.014 disengaged CH&A.
- Regarding assistance offered through ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program, the institutional modality reached coverage of 44% (210), while the family settings modality reached 55% (267 CH&A). 1% of disengaged CH&A (6 CH&A) are part of ICBF's Protection Network.
- In terms of **prevention**, support continued to be provided for the implementation of recruitment prevention public policies, as well as the work on public education and social development initiatives. As a result a total of 4.951 CH&A participated in these activities. Projects such as those with the Major's Office of San Jose del Guaviare, Goals with Purpose, World Coach, National Savings Fund, Chamber of Commerce of Quindío, My Blood Foundation, and the project in Toribío ended this period.
- Likewise, spaces opened to give continuity to the joint efforts implemented with the ICBF in terms of assistance to disengaged CH&A, youth clubs, and family resilience; with the Ministry of Education for the assistance project for early childhood in Chocó, coordination of secondary and

higher education and resilience; with the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention, the National Ombudsman, and with the Social Integration Secretariat to address the issue of the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System. Continuity for these projects is covered in the 2012-2014 extension phase.

- The Institutional Strengthening process for Colombianization continues to report significant progress. The incorporation of the family meetings strategy in ICBF's 2012 budget is noteworthy, acknowledging the importance of institutionalizing this initiative.
- Likewise, activities with the National Ombudsman continued this period. The Human Rights School project has generated significant input for the country, namely: Public policy guidelines with children's rights focus, updated indicators for the Early Warnings System and the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ombudsman for the protection, promotion and advocacy for the rights of CH&A, victims of the armed conflict.
- Projects in the Departments of Guainía and Cauca have also generated significant results in terms of prevention of sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and recruitment of CH&A, and in the characterization of violence and sexual exploitation of CH&A within the framework of the armed conflict and outside of it, and of the institutional capacity of the Department of Cauca to prevent recruitment and guarantee victims access to justice, namely: Elaboration of the ethnographic characterization document of indigenous populations, strengthening of the identity and culture component, reinforcement of traditional justice mechanisms, implementation of the "No More Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of CH&A" campaign, designing of the protection and assistance route for the different forms of violence, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment, among other issues.
- Within the framework of the 2012-2014 extension phase, aimed at completing the institutional strengthening process through the systematization of the impact of the implemented activities and through the transference of achievements reached in terms of Assistance and Support to Disengaged CH&A and Recruitment Prevention of CH&Y by IAG, in December, the elaboration of the Work Plan began, as well as the restructuring of the Program to respond to implementation needs and the planning of coordinated actions with key actors, to be implemented in 2012.
- The National Ombudsman and the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention will submit a work plan proposal. The issues to be addressed will contribute to the design and implementation of public policies, aimed at guaranteeing rights, strengthening the exercise of rights and promoting protective environments.
- Regarding the recruitment prevention throughout the life cycle, it was decided to design an on-line course and an interactive CD based on the results of the project **"Promotion of Family Resilience: Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, and Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood"**. This course will give continuity to the training processes with educational agents and will become an educational tool that will allow the measuring and strengthening of on-line training and multimedia self-training, providing significant input to government entities for the appropriation and technical assistance of their institutional agents.

- Likewise, an agreement was signed with the Foundation Communications Agency Journalism Allied of Childhood, Social Development and Research – PANDI, for the positioning through the media and with a human rights focus, issues related to the prevention, promotion and reestablishment of rights of CHA&Y and impacts the reflections, opinions and actions of the people. This specific initiative responds to USAID's interest in moving other actors and entities to discuss, analyze and implement strategies for the assistance and recruitment prevention of CHA&Y by IAG.
- During the last quarter of 2011, a joint analysis was carried out between USAID and IOM regarding the knowledge management strategy, one of the main lines of action of the transference and Colombianization process of the extension phase. To this respect, progress was made in the definition of the type of the information to be generated, the scope of that information, the target population, and intervention activities, prioritized for each of the three years of implementation. Some of the products expected from this knowledge management strategy are: research studies and publications, experiences, tools and methodologies, trends and situational analyses, as well as analysis and recommendations documents on public policies.

PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: BENEFICIARIES OF RECRUITMENT PREVENTION INITIATIVES, OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2011

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	PUBLIC SERVANTS, TEACHERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITMENT PREVENTION		105	
SENA-USAID/IOM AGREEMENT: CLUBS	1.621		
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (SRPA). MAYORS OFFICES' DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION	10		
SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE MAJOR'S OFFICE	2.929		
SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH ("Goals with purpose")	10		
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF QUINDÍO DEPARTMENT	38		
STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION NETWORK – BENPOSTA.	26		
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE PARTICIPATION OF CHA&Y IN THE CONFLICT ((MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO)	57	48	
VICTORIA AND JARDINES DE SUCUMBIOS PROJECT		10	
PROMOTION OF FAMILY RESILIENCE, "WEAVING TIES, WEAVING LIFE, WEAVING DREAMS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD"		171	
COLOMBIANIZATION			
NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN OFFICE: strengthening and adjustments within the National Ombudsman to guarantee the rights of CH&A and women, according to Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims' Law).			1
PREVENTION OF THE SEXUAL COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION, SEXUAL ABUSE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, AND RECRUITMENT OF CHA&Y IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GUAINÍA.	260		
TOTAL	4.951	334	1

ATTACHMENT NO. 2: “Strengthening the Specialized Assistance Program in order to achieve comprehensive reparation of disengaged CHA&A and move forward in a reconciliation process”. Outcomes from the workshops with implementers and technical teams, and with disengaged CHA&A
- INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 3: Assistance Protocol and Guidelines “Strengthening “Victims of Sexual Abuse within the Context of the Armed Conflict: An Approach to the Phenomenon” –
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 4: MULTIMEDIA CD – TRUJILLO PROJECT
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 5: VERSION FOR CHILDREN OF THE CONPES 3673 OF 2010
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 6: VIDEO CAFÉ AL PASO
<http://www.camaraarmenia.org.co/site/noticia-detalles-id-37.htm>
http://www.cronicadelquindio.com/noticia-completa-titulo-vivo_cafe_tendra_dos_cafes_al_paso_con_aportes_bilaterales-seccion-economicas-nota-41715.htm
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 7: WORKPLAN WITH USAID
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 8 CHARACTERIZATION OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GUAINÍA
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 9 CHARACTERIZATION OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 10: VIDEO “LA MOVIDA CON ARTE ES VIDA” – FAMILIA AYARA
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FydL_JRS9jg&noredirect=1
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 11: VIDEO “QUITÁNDOLE NIÑOS, NIÑAS, ADOLESCENTES Y JÓVENES A LA GUERRA”
INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 12: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2011

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS	COMPONENT
NAJ-480	USAID	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Aunar recursos técnicos, pedagógicos, humanos, físicos, administrativos y económicos para implementar una estrategia de atención integral especializada dirigida a las y los adolescentes entre 14 y 17 años y sus familias, vinculados al Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	24	Colombianización
NAJ - 653	BENPOSTA NACIÓN DE MUCHACHOS	Fortalecimiento a la RED de Protección Especial	Acompañar a 26 niños, niñas y adolescentes (9 a 18 años) en modalidad institucional que son identificados "en situación de alto riesgo por el accionar de los grupos armados" brindándoles protección y atención integral en la sede educativa de Benposta.	Todos,	Todos,	3	Prevención
NAJ-655	Centro de Capacitación y de Promoción Popular "Juan Bosco Obrero" Ciudad Bolívar.	Banda y orquesta Sinfónica Juvenil	Prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes de Ciudad Bolívar, a través de la conformación de una banda /orquesta Sinfónica y el fortalecimiento del Centro de Capacitación y de Promoción Popular "Juan Bosco Obrero"	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	12	Prevención

CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS
TWELVE QUARTERLY REPORT
OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2011

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS	COMPONENT
			como espacio musical y de participación, para la construcción de escenarios colectivos de desarrollo y de empoderamiento a los NNA.				
NAJ-659	Fundación Agencia de comunicaciones periodismo PANDI.	Medios de comunicación masiva aliados en la prevención, promoción, y restablecimiento de los derechos de las niñas, los niños, adolescentes y jóvenes.	Coadyuvar en el posicionamiento de los temas de mayor interés para la OIM en la agenda mediática del país y con ella en la sociedad y en diferentes organizaciones del Estado.	Todos,	Todos,	12	Colombianización